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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902,

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Fifty-Seventh Congress This Afternoon.

Chief Executive Devotes Considerable Space To Conservative Consideration Of Trusts

'Our Place Must Be Great Among The Nations' Keynote Of The Long And Thoughtful Decument.

cead in congress today. In full, it is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Repre-

sible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. tions of the Old World by the energy, cess from fortune

inon making our future even larger han the past. In particular, the that would follow would be that we oring to ge rid of the latter.

struggle before us. There are many coln, preserved it.

tunes have been won not by doing inevitable development of modern took him to Portland. evil, but as an incident to action industrialism, and the effort to dewhich has benefitted the community stroy them would be futile unless acas a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused

Roosevelt's message was received and have been accumulated, and yet in the worthy of the name. aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance com-We still continue in a period of un- panies, which are practically mutual bounded prosperity. This prosperity benefit societies—especially helpful to is not the creature, of law, but un-men of moderate means-represent by Benjamin Chapin, which will be and resolvent will cure catarrh in the doubtedly the laws under which we accumulations of capital which are given in Peirce hall, Dec. 5, at three deep recesses of the head. work have been instrumental in creat-among the largest in this country. o'clock in the afternoon, under the ing the conditions which make it pos- There are more deposits in the savings auspices of the Graffort club, will be There will undoubtedly be a period of try now than ever before in our his the Grand Army man, the hour with depression. The wave will recede; tory. Of course, when the conditions Mr. Chapin, who so closely resembles throat to the middle ear, and were you. Send to F A. Stuart Co. Marbut the tide will advance. This Nation have favored the growth of so much Lincoln in height and build, will carry quite hard of hearing. In both cases shall, Much, for their free book about is seated in a continent flanked by two that was good, they have also favored him back to the days of the sixtles the coroner's jury decided that they catarrh A postal card will bring it. great oceans. It is composed of men, somewhat the growth of what was and he will seem to listen again to the came to their death because of inabili- Write today the descendants of pioneers, or, in evil It is eminently necessary that wise, humorous and gentle words of a sense, pioneers themselves; of men we should endeavor to cut out this his beloved commander-in-chief. To winnowed out from among the na- evil, but let us keep a due sense of the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's boldness and love o fadventure found gaze upon the lesser evil forget the lizations, the opportunity will be given demand for fuel of all kinds, and this his marriage. He seemed to be a litin their own eager hearts. Such a na- greater good. The evils are real and to note some of the great events tion, so placed, will surely wrest suc some of them are menacing, but they which have been like household words As a people we have played a large decadence, but of prosperity—of the school and the children just beginning part in the world, and we are bent progress of our gigantic industrial de to study the characters of our great events of the last four years have def- by side with it should go such pro- feel the reality of Lincoln's personalinitely decided that, for woe or for gressive regulation as will diminish ity. To all, the afternoon will be a weal, our place must be great among the evils. We should fail in our duty pleasure and a profit, for Mr. Chapin copy received at the Portsmouth postthe nations. We may either fail great-lif we did not try to remedy the evils, has created a wonderful production ly or succeed greatly; but we can not but we shall succeed only if we pro- and is himself an artist and an actor the lost articles ranges in value from avoid the endeavor from which either cede patiently, with practical com- of no mean stamp. great failure or great success must mon sense as well as resolution, sep- I hope that all who can avail them. pocketknives, kedak film, electroplate, Maplewood faim has sold two colts, come. Even it we would, we can not arating the good from the bad and selves of the opportunity to hear and package of halrnins, reisons, playing one out of Miss Nutchia by Idelita. play a small part. If we should try, all holding on to the former while endeave see Mr. Chapin will do so. It is a materials, pipe, hardware, keys, beads, and the other out of Light Moon by

should play a large part ignobly and | In my message to the present con- one that cannot be other than incon-But our people, the sons of the men at length the question of the regula- wise attend, but it was the only pos- spectacles. garrers, toy telephone, sale there, and in January he will of the Civil war, the sons of the men, tion of those big corporations com-sible arrangement which could be who had iron in their blood, rejoice monly doing an interstate business, in the present and face the future often with some tendency to monophigh of heart and resolute of will. oly, which are popularly known as Ours is not the creed of the weak- trusts. The experience of the past ling and the coward; ours is the gos- year has emphasized, in my opinion, pel of hope and of triumphant entithe desirability of the steps I then leavor. We do not shrink from the proposed. A fundamental requisite of problems for us to face at the outset individual energy and excellence; but try. of the twentieth century-grave probling is in no wise inconsistent with lems abroad and still graver at home; power to act in combination for aims but we know that we can solve them which can not so well be achieved by few hours on Sunday which excited bon. He was a well dressed man, but and solve them well, provided only the individual acting alone. A funda- more than common attention. This appeared to have been drinking. She that we bring to the solution the mental base of civilization is the in- was not one of your ordinary pleasure did not know the fellow, but thought and \$1.00. Sold by Geo. Hill, Druggist, qualities of head and heart which violability of property; but this is in carriages, such as have been seen in he was a stranger in the town. She were shown by the men who, in the no wise inconsistent with the right of and about the streets of Portsmouth, showed him some ribbon. He thought days of Washington, founded this society to regulate the exercise of the but a regular road machine, and a one kind was too light and another government, and, in the days of Lin-artificial powers which it confers upon racer at that. the owners of property, under the No country has ever occupied a name of corporate franchises, in such higher plane of material well being a way as to prevent the misuse of feet long, and of a general appearance one of the balls of tibbon and started than ours at the present moment. This these powers. Corporations, and estable that gave the impression that it would for the door. The young lady was too well-being is due to no sudden or ac- pecially combinations of corporations, be easy to leave the miles behind it quick for him, however, and before he cidental causes, but to the play of the should be managed under public regu- in quick time. Piled in the rear of the could open the door she had a hand economic forces in this country for lation. Experience has shown that over a century; to our laws, our sustander our system of government the for a family, clothes, extra tires, tool shouting for the proprietor of the tained and continuous policies; above necessary supervision can not be ob- kits, and other things needed on an store to come to her assistance. The all, to the high individual average of tained by state action. It must there automobile trip. our citizenship. Great tortunes have fore be achieved by national action.

(Continued on second page.)

RANDOM GOSSIP.

The tax collector's office was a very ousy place Monday afternoon and Tax Collector Parker was kept on the hustle. This was brought about by people who had waited until the last day of grace to pay their taxes inerest went into effect today on all

Mascagni has a surprise in store for those whose only ideas of Italian opera have been gained from performances by companies composed of singers of several nationalities, or from the various Italian organizations which have toured this country from has to offer.

supports the editor is so close to hearing. heaven that a fellow can hardly sleep for the singing of the angels.-Atlanta complete deatness there is another

markable from a meterological stand- make such an impression on some as point, for the New England climate, to almost drive them insane. The famed in song and story, has conducted itself in a manner much appreciation rumble or roar, distracts the ed by the residents, especially those and prevents rest by night who have not an over abundance of been remarkable for the high temperavery small amount of rainfall. Up to throat. a few days ago the mean temperature was 488, higher by 6.4 degrees than the average for the last eleven years. Washington, Dec. 2.—President among our people. Great fortunes There have been only two rainstorms

> Stools have been provided for the motormen in some of the Boston and Manchester line.

banks, more owners of farms, more an entertainment of rare value and in one year. Both had catarrh of the Jung store at 50 cents a box. It will well-paid wage workers in this coun-significance to many of our people. To head, which had extended up the put you to very little trouble or exproportion; let us not in fixing our Relief Corps, and other similar organ. The recent cold snap started a great for his brindle pup and the other for are the outgrowth, not of misery, or to them. To the pupils in the public velopment. This industrial develop- men in history, is given a rare opporment must not be checked, but side tunity of great educational value to

ter of sincere regret that the hour is flower bulbs, seeds, apron, dress the same horse, both to John Derothy gress at its first session I discussed venient for many who would other pen, watch chain, razor, box of saive. York last week attending the horse made, owing to Mr. Chapin's many en-

A pool and a billiard table have been placed in the rooms of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Salem, Mass. This is a decided innovation in Y. M. social efficiency is a high standard of C. A. circles in this part of the coun-

carriage was an outfit large enough in his overcoat pocket, meantime

The automobile was the property of bon. been won by those who have taken Cur aim is not to do J. D. Danielson of Boston. He is inthe lead in this phenomenal industrial away with corporations; on the con- terested in the mills of Auburn, development, and most of these for trary, these hig aggregations are an Maine. From this city his chaffeur



A town that pays the preacher and tions and hopes on account of loss of

In nearly every case of partial or feature that to many is more troublesome than the difficulty of hearing-November has been somewhat re-the distracting head miscs. Thise everlasting buzzing, ringing, snapping. rumble or roar, distracts them by day

Nine cases out of ten of head noises coal in their cellars. The month has and progressive hardness of hearing me. Stuart's Catarrh Tablets cured are due to catarrh of the middle ear or | me in just a little while so completely ture which has prevailed and for the of the tube leading from it to the

It should be understood and constantly borne in mind that to restore the hearing and silence the distracting noises a treatment is required that will alway inflammation in the eustachian tubes, reduce the conjection and swelling and stop the secretion of mucous so that the tubes will be kept | Stuart's Cataiih Tablets, I used them. Maine trolley cars on the Concord and open for the free passage of air into the middle ear. No locally applied I experienced was truly astonishing. medicine will effectually do this, only The portrayal of President Lincoln a searching constitutional alterative

Two acquaintances of the writer

hard work in keeping up to the orders, clerk and called for two licenses, one has not decreased the price at all, for the unused to paying expenses for the prices quoted this morning were: brindle pups and brilal transactions, Hard coal, \$9; soft coal, \$8; cole, \$8; and he had failed to bring the full hard and soft wood, \$10 a cord

during the month of October has with the result that Doggie was duly been compiled and sent out by the registered and Susie remained a spinpost office department. From the ster, office, it is learned that the value of twenty-five cents to \$100, and include goods, samples, toy watch, fountain of Boston, Mr. Mahaney was in New promissory note for \$150, surgical in- have the balance of the Maplewood struments, brass buttons, safety pins, string in the sale. hat feathers, yain, butcher knife, three tablespoons, part of clock, type, hair brushes, match boxes, samples of pills and combs.

One of the young lady clerks in a local store had a rather exciting experience with a sneak thief, one day recently. The chap came in to the There was an automobile in town a store and asked to see some blue ribtoo dark ,and asked to see some medium shade. She turned to comply with It was a fine carriage, about ten the request, when the man grabbed fellow escaped, but without the rib-

Somebody has recently written of the ill treatment of domestic animals on the Maine coast farms, and somehody therefore has an opinion which The coal business at the present sadly needs revising, says the Old time in this city is in a flourishing York Courant. Last spring a man condition, and the dealers are having called at the office of York's town

Impairment of hearing robs one of ty to hear and heed signals that were many of the joys of life, exposed to intended for them. What happened to time to time. A full Italian company danger, interferes with capacity for them is of frequent occurrence and in of the highest class is what Mascagni usefulness, limits ability to transact three cases out of four might have business and earn a hving. Many been prevented by the use of Stuart's annually abandon their plans, ambi- Catauth Tablets. These tablets cure all kinds of catarrh. They can be bought at any drug store for 50 cents a box.

That Stuart's Catarrh Tablets do effectually cure catarrh of the eustachian tubes and the head noises and deafness resulting therefrom is attested by the following:

Mrs. Jane Barlow, the famous modiste, says: "I finally had to give up personal attention to my customers and in consequence many of them went elsewhere. I was in despair for specialists seemed powerless to help that now I hear as well as ever."

Army Surgeon C. S. Beverly became so deat from catarrh that he was forced to resign his position and abandon his profession. He says: "Of course my inherent professional prejulice was hard to overcome, but knowing the great benefit you had received. my dear General, through the use of The great and almost immediate relief I am now entirely cured and have no fear of the disease returning. I go back to my old post next month."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have done t, do it, will do it. Try them and be were run down and killed by the cars convinced. They are for sale at any eustachian tubes, leading from the pense to prove what they will do for

price of admission. In fact, the assets available virtually necessitated A list of articles lost in the mails a choice between dog and woman,

SELLS BLOODED COLTS.

Superintendent Daniel Mahaney of

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

"Mystic Cure' for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents

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Over the new line FROM

EXETER

Would not be complete withou

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

N. S. Willoy, HOUSE Proprietar

. N. H ___NEWSPAPERHACHIVE®

NEWSTAPERARCHIVE®____

NO DUST

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

(Continued from flist page.)

complished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavorung to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them: we are merely determined that they snall be so handled as to subserve the publie good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to favor his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be evertender about sparing the unlibnest corpora-

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defenze alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, butrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed to the Constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I an satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial areedom and entailing restraints upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and should be eradicated.

questions can be finally adjudicated tion of tariff revision. law, then, assuredly, we should not acquiesced in the wisdom of the pro- wage verter ture the power sought.



mean the abandonment of all intelligible may be entirely excluded from ment our or less button scheme of regulation, would not be whole Unquestionably the above not be not be not

shrink from amending the constitu-"tective tariff principle. It is exceed- | One was in which the realise time t

but much more could be done if con- short intervals. Moreover, it the tatiff leaves of datas when they are not me had no would equalize competition gress would make a special appropriations as a whole work well and it for noticed for protection amount out. In the judgment, the fails on an tion for this purpose, to be expended business has prospered under them lown; ople, or when the minimum continuous coal should be removed, and under the direction of the attorney- and is prospering, it is better to en idamage dor, may be discessed to land acute put actually where it now dure for a time slight inconveniences the si'c of the maximum of good ac | minally, on the tree est. This whether employer or employee, with-One proposition advocated has been and inequalities in some solution from the late of the force the reduction of the traff as a means than to upset business by too quick facility the per large freate, and it cases it might be of the without hampering and eramping the It is, from our own standpoint, a of reaching the evils of the trusts and too radical change. It is most that the most art be the people which fall within the category I have earnostly to be wished that we could cold to be seemed that we could cold to be seemed that a problem fraught with great cy to fail to recognize this need described. Not merely would this be treat the tariff from the standpoint amond the pending treat or but in turne activity, and in order that difficulties and one which it is of the Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty wholly ineffective, but the diversion of solely of our business needs. It notes that the great-

gent attempt to do away with these consideration of the subject but at | Wheeler the fault condition the evils. Many of the largest corpora- least it can be made secondary to the but it in the first can be injurished, affect combination. Exactly as business men republic just entering upon its career tions, many of those which should business interests of the country that when always are to be the country that when always are sometimes to be sometimes and the same sometimes are sometimes to be sometimes to be sometimes and the same sometimes are sometimes are sometimes are sometimes and the same sometimes are sometimes and the same sometimes are sometimes. certainly be included in any proper is, to the interests of om geode as a case of the responsible an element of corporations, and as it is a constant fearlessly insist upon our rights in without taking any action, leaving affected in the slightest degree by a interests will best be served if togeth powering of dulbs on a given product servants of larger, so it is often necessary for with independent documents of larger, so it is often necessary for with independent documents of larger. shange in the tariff, save as such er with fixity of principle a re are If pe Able such change had be laboring men to work in federations, our duty by the weak. I make the gress convened.

proper exercise of congressional and prosperity of the country. The only and it is to the country to the country and maintaining a thority to the end that such evils relation of the tariff to big corners make the name abusiness circulation adequate to supply the dency toward the employment of gun under circumstances which will tions as a whole is that the tariff the particle to the same of pride for all Ad-I believe that monopolies, unjust makes manufactures profitable, and . . We must tall a real particular interests affected and the of our domestic and foreign commerce wonderful strides of this country ministrations to continue the policy. discriminations, which prevent or the tariff remedy proposed would be the canal will be of great benefit cripple competition, fradulent over in effect simply to make manufactures in a way that it answers as a whole. The machinery for provid- ulated that a sufficient supply should capitalization, and other evils in trust unprofitable. To remove the traiff as to a selection one sycem, the ing such careful investigation can be always available for the business organizations and practices which in a punitive measure directed against more threat of which is the speak of readily to supplied. The executive interests of the country. juriously affect interstate trade can trusts would inevitably result in ruin the recommand to would produce pardepartment has already at its disposal. It would be both unwise and unnecbe prevented under the power of the to the weaker competitors who are alysis in the bu'r sentiaces of the method, or collecting facts and fig- essary at this time to attempt to re- have united in requesting its creation, these countries will do as some of congress to "regulate commerce with struggling against them. Our aim commerces and it the congress derires and ensured them have already done with signal foreign nations and among the several should be not by unwise tariff changes making the c states" through regulations and re- to give foreign products the advantage cour of be to preserve to principle of will be given the subject by its own some additional legislation is, I think. Senate be enacted into law. The deal- shores commerce and improve their quirements operating directly upon over domestic products, but by proper putting American but inc., innerests committees, then a committee the mere outline of any ing with and exercising supervision material conditions by recognizing such commerce, the instrumentalities regulation to give domestic compete at least on a full equality with inter- business expects can be appointed plan sufficiently comprehensive to over the whole subject of the great that stability and order are the prethereof, and those engaged therein. Ition a fair chance; and this end can lest alread, and of alway, allowing a whose duty it should be to recomment these requirements would trans-I carnestly recommend this subject not be reached by any tariff changes sufficient rate of day to more than more action by the congress after a gress the appropriate limits of this to the congress which would affect unfavorably all do-cover it editions between the labor deliberate and scientific examination communication. It is suggested, howwith a view to the passage of a law mostic competitors, good, and bad cost hat all at road. The well buy, of the various schedules as they are ever, that all future legislation on the reasorable in its provisions and effect alike. The question of regulation of of the wage worker Live the well- affected by the changed and change subject should be with the view of be increased as experience might hooves each one to maintain order tive in its operations, upon which the trusts stands apart from the quest being of the titler of the sed, hou'l ing conditions. The unharried and underconvaging the use of such instructions the need. he tre ted as an ess at at the shapping based report of this commission mentalities as will automatically supthat now raise doubts as to the neces. Stability of economic policy must our whole economic policy. These would how what changes should be ply every legitimate demand of proally of constitutional amendment. If always be the prime economic need must never be any change which will made in the various sche lules, and ductive industries and of commerce, May 20 last the United States kept its assured that, be they strong or weak, it prove impossible to accomplish the of this country. This stability should jed; and earther the standard of country how far these changes could go withpurposes above set forth by such a not be fossilization. The country has the stratard of wages of the American out also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying, or ling all kinds of money interchangeupsetting its fixed conomic policy. tion so as to secure beyond peradven-ingly undesirable that this system son meanth for his process in which the tariff can convertible into the established gold new Republic. should be destroyed or that there the ather the seconds to be standard produce a monopoly are so few as to standard The congress has not heretofore should be violent and radical changes that sich treats may be a lepted con titule an inconsiderable factor in I again call your attention to the

made any appropriation for the bet therein. Our past experience shows They can be used to y bur our man the question, but of course it in any need of passing a proper immigrater enforcement of the antitiust law that great prosperity in this country kets at I in give a greater field it case it be found that a given rate of non-law, covering the points outlined ple felt this that in the Platt amendas it now stands. Very much has been has always come under a protective the a fivites of on managers on duty dies promote managery which in my message to you at the first sesdone by the Department of Justice in tariff, and that the country can not the crown hand worse all, no prote tenisl would ob sign of the present congress; sub- that Cuba must hereafter have closer securing the enforcement of this law, prosper under fitful tariff changes at to seems in practical shape the row list to such as the duty as

our efforts in such a direction would haps, too much to hope that parte an , all to seems needs of the varying nee to present the recurrence of financial right. This is an era of federation and ling hand to a young and weak sister that have closed in our and tare a contendency of these coporations to grow the face of the strong, and we all all the matter in exactly the same condi-

character of circulation; and of makable, and, at the will of the holder,

stantially such a bill has already political relations with us than with nassed the bouse.

t widely charactel con munities, and sense as well as of devotion to the history, to refuse to stretch, ut a helpchange interfered with the general the tariff we combine a system which made only after the falle t con alora placed, as far as practicable, the bur- and these have become important fac- adoption of reciprocity with Cala not Meanwhile it appears that the Com-

ficent work for our people has been friend. accomplished through both corporaal tule, of obedience to the law, of the advantage of both countries. individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should comes less and less the normal conremember that in addition to power dition of foreign relations. The last it must strive after the realization of century has seen a marked diminuhealthy, lofty and generous ideals, tion of wars between civilized pow-Every employer, every wage-worker, ers; wars with uncivilized powers are must be guaranteed his liberty and largely mere matters of international his right to do as he likes with his policy duty, essential for the welfare projectly or his labor so long as he of the world. Wherever possible, ardoes not infringe upon the rights of bitration or some similar method others. It is of the highest import should be employed in lieu of war ance that employer and employee to settle difficulties between civilized alike should endcavor to appreciate antions, although as yet the world has each viewpoint of the other and the last progressed sufficiently to render it ture disaster that will come upon both [possible, or necessarily desirable, to in the long run if either grows to take invoke arbitration in every case. The as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor-and there are my ny such-who work continually where possible, to invoke such a perto inling about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and all arbitrators for a given purpose. upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animolity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to na-last cummer with most satisfactory tional welfare, than sectional, race, results in the case of a claim at isor religious animosity. We can get sue decween us and our sister repubgool government only upon condition | ic. It is earneetly to be hoped that that we keep true to the principles this first case will serve as a precedcoon which this Nation was founded. Int for others, in which not only the and judge each man not as a part of United States but foreign nations may a class, but upon his individual mer- take alvantage of the machinery alits. All that we have a right to ask ready in existence at The Hague. of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace. oration of the congress the Hawaiian or his residence, is that he shall act fire claims, which were the subject of well and honorably by his neighbor careful investigation during the last and by his country. We are neither for session. the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright that we shall build at once an isthman, rich or poer. So far as the con- mian canal, if possible at Panama. stitutional powers of the National The Attorney General reports that government touch these matters of we can undoubtedly acquire good tigeneral and vital mement to the Na- tie from the French Panama canal tion, they should be exercised in con- company. Negotiations are now pendformity with the principles above set ing with Colombia to secure her astary of commerce may be created, gineering feats of the twentith with a seat in the Cabinet. The rapid century; a greater engineering feat

Cuba lies at our doors, and what-

ever affects her; for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our peoment we definitely took the ground any other power. Thus in a sense Cu-How to secure fair treatment alike ha has become a part of our internafor lal ir and for capital, how to hold tional political system. This makes in chick the unscrupulous wan, it necessary that in return she should by given some of the benefits of becoming part of our commonic system. industrial development of the coun-short-sighted and mischievous poli-

tors of modern industrial life. Both only because it is eminently for our kinds of federation, capitalistic and our own interests to control the Culabor, can do much good, and as a ban market and by every means to necessary corollary they can both do foster our supremacy in the tropievil. Opposition to each kind of or [cal lands and waters south of us, but ganization should take the form of also because we, of the giant repubopposition to whatever is bad in the lie of the north, should make all our conduct of any corperation or union sister nations of the American Con--not of attacks upon corporations as tinent feel that whenever they will such nor upon unions as such; for permit it we desire to show ourselves some of the most far-reaching bene- disinterestedly and effectively their

A convention with Great Britain tions and unions. Each must refrain has been concluded, which will be from arbitrary or tyrannous interfer- at once laid before the Senate for ratence with the rights of others. Organ-lification, providing for reciprocal ized capital and organized labor alike trade arrangements between the Unishould it in sub-r that in the long run ted States and Newfoundland on subthe mit rest of each must be brought stantially the lines of the convention into has neal, with the interest of the formerly negotiated by the Secretary general public; and the conduct of of State, Mr. Blaine. I believe recipeach must conform to the fundament- rocal trade relations will be greatly to

As civilization grows, warfare be formation of the international tribural which sits at The Hague is an vent of good omen from which great onsequences for the welfare of all "lind may flow. It is far better, monent tribural than to create spec-

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the Unicd States and Mexico should have son the first to use the good offices f The Hague Court This was done

I commend to the favorable consid-

The congress has wisely provided cent to our building the canal. This It is earnestly hoped that a secre- canal will be one of the greatest enmultiplication of questions affecting than has yet been accomplished durlabor and capital, the growth and ing the history of mankind. The work complexity of the organizations should be carried out as a continuing through which both labor and capital policy without regard to change of now find expression, the steady ten- Administration; and it should be be-

business world justify an urgent de to America, and of importance to all mand for the creation of such a posi- the world. It will be of advantage to tion. Substantially all the leading the countries of tropical America. It commercial bodies in this country is carnestly to be hoped that all of corporations doing an interstate busi-requisites of successful development. ness; and with this end in view, the No independent nation in America Congress should endow the depart need have the slightest fear of aggresment with large powers, which could sion from the United States. It bewithin its own borders and to dis-I have soon to submit to the Senate charge its just obligations to foreigna reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On ers. When this is done, they can rest not only in the amount, but in the promise to the island by formally va- they have nothing to dread from outcating Cuban soil and turning Cuba side interference. More and more the over to those whom her own people increasing interdependence and comhad chosen as the first officials of the plexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the Secretary of State, asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific-cable legislation had been the subject of sideration by the congress for sevtefer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to net. The Congress adjourned I tion in which it steed when the contion in which it stood when the Con-

mercial Pacific Cable company had allowance for these misdeeds, it re- any power of superior strength. The want which the establishment of the still important matter, the game ble consideration of the congress 30STON & MAINE R. F. promptly proceeded with preparatons mains true that few indeed have been Monroe Doctrine should be treated as service has met and the need of also, and at the same time it is im- the plans of the Smithsonian Institufor laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the U. S. S. Nero, for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a trans Pacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it would complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings, if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions were formulated, upon which the president was willing to allow acsent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper especially as it was clear that a cable Grant's action in the case of the first Franch cable, explained to the congress in his Annual Message of December, 1875, and the instance occable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribe, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine islands to China, there boing a present, as is well known, Kong.

The representatives of the cable under consideration, continuing, in the meantime, to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands, is thus provided for, and is exready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anhiversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnosty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people taken as a whole now enjoy a measure of self-government greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government; but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms. above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise can not be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines. both in warfare and from an adminintrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil autherities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the general kindheartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some fifteen thousand troops in the islands. All told, over one hundred thousand have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings; and under the wirain of the terrible provocations

waged by a civilized power against eign policy; but it would be worse doing by the victors as in the Philip up only by a thoroughly good navy. A pine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult. important, and it is the surest guaranty of peace. beneficent work which has been done is well-nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the Army and as regards both material and personthe civil authorities together, it may nel that is to be found in the world. 1 Filipinos, in the aggregate very num-type of sailormen, of sea mechanics, will for the welfare of the islands. The army has been reduced to the

minimum allowed by law. It is very

small for the size of the nation, and connection or some kind with China, most certainly should be kept at the tion that can be shown them. But a foreign country, was a part of the highest point of efficiency. The senior company's plan. This course was, officers are given scant chance under moreover, in accordance with a line ordinary conditions to exercise comof precedents, including President mands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would ht them to do their duty in time of our army in bodies of some little size be to insure disaster if a fee of avercuring in 1879 of the second French has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must greatly enlarged. At the same time a British Ene from Manila to Hong- be thoroughly trained, both as individnals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special company kept these conditions long attention. In the circumstance of modern wartare the man must act :ar more on his individual responsi- it the service is to be kept efficient. cility than ever before, and the high length acceded to them, and an all-individual efficiency of the unit is of and the large number of recruits and American line between our Pacific the utmost importance. Formerly this of unskilled men necessarily put roast and the Chinese Empire, by way unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. pected within a few anonths to be Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the and until the recruits become trained lines of the bill proposed by the sec- and skillful in their duties. In these retary of war last year. When the difficulties incident upon the developyoung officers enter the army from West Point they probably stand above all our officers has been creditable to their compeers in any other military the service, and the lieutenants and service. Every effort should be made, junior grades in particular have disby training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their

The measure providing for the recrganization of the militia system and of securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the House, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the National Guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be denned, and that in place of our precent obsolete law a practical and efficient system should be adopt-

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry ind artillery horses, worn-out in long performance of duty. Such horses etch but a trifle when sold; and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus diaposed of, it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are the country. being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navv. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the markmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great wrongdoing among them. They in population; a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberatewhich they continually received from ly made our own certain foreign policles which demand the possession of their foes, occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has a first-class navy. The isthmian canal then made to prevent such cruelties, will greatly increase the efficiency of and finally these efforts have been our navy if the navy is of sufficient completely successful, Every effort size; but if we have an inadequate has also been made to detect and pun- navy, then the building of the canal

the instances in which war has been the cardinal feature of American forsemicivilized or barbarous forces than idle to assert it unless we intendwhere there has been so little wrong- et to back it up, and it can be backed good navy is not a provocative of war. Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind

be questioned whether anywhere else call your special attention to the need less isolated, and will do much to gate in the congress. It would be well in modern times the world has seen a of providing for the manning of the check the undesirable current from if a congressional committee should better example of real constructive ships. Serious trouble threatens us if country to city. tatesmanship than our people have we can not do better than we are new given in the Philippine Islands. High doing as regards securing the services praise should also be given those of a sufficient number of the highest erous, who have accepted the new The veteran seamen of our war ships sion. cess to these soundings and to con-conditions and joined with our repre-are or as high a type as can be found the world; they are unsurpassed in thorough knowledge of their profeszion. They deserve every considerathere are not enough of them. It is no national irrigation has been adopted distinguishable in point of social, pomore possible to improvise a crew the need of thorough and scientific than it is possible to improvise a warthe deadliest battery, and to send it licland states. affeat with a raw crew, no matter how when war has begun. We need a thousand additional

Naval school at Anappolis should be we need them, we should facilitate the tusks. ectirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered

The lamentable scarcity of officers, aboard the new vescels as they have been commissioned, has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate let-up in this strain. It must continue for some time longer, until more officers are graduated from Annapolis. cheerfulness which entitles thom to the ungrudging thanks of all who latigues to which they are of neces-

sny aubjected. slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue: and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self-complacency or vanity, or snortigightedness in refusing to prepare for danger, is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours; and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the post-office department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of

The receipts of the post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to \$121,848,-047.26. an increase of \$10,216,853.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but \$8,518,-

Rural free delivery service is no onger in the experimental stage; it following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in post office receipts in the rural districts of the country is by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of ten per cent.

free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering tablishment of 10,748 additional country. The forests of Alaska should market abroad.

into close relations with the active which would destroy them. They this continent which, like the buffalo, business world; it keeps the farmer should be treserved as a permanent will soon become extinct unless speca notential educational force; it en agement and control should be turned makes farm life far pleasanter and Fisheries. Alaska should have a dele-It is to be hoped that the congress on the ground.

will make liberal appropriations for | In dealing with the Indians our aim established and for its further extendinto the body of our people. But in

gation for the arid regions of the far been made. Now that this policy of Indian blood with are absolutely inforest protection will grow more

wild creatures generally, on the forest forward at all. Moreover, the tribes age capacity were encountered. Neith- reserves. The senseless slaughter of live under widely different conditions. er ships nor men can be improvised game, which can by judicious pro Where a tribe has made considerable construction. The classes at the against our national good sense to tribes where such a course is not depermit the present practice of butch- sirable. On the arid prairie lands the ering off such a stately and beautiful effort should be to induce the Indians that we thus add the officers where creature as the elk for its antiers or to lead pastoral rather than agricul-

So far as they are available for

they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home builder, the settler who lives law have been so perverted from the joung, Indians. intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement Moreover the approaching exhausled to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in ment of our war fleet the conduct of the West which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the West depends upon the building up of homes played am ability and a steadfast therein. Much of our prosperity as a mation has been due to the operation of the homestend law. On the other realize the disheartening 'rials and hand, we should recognize the fact the existing native industries peculthat in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homestander t present. There seems not the if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well-watered soil, or a much smaller amount of irriplenty, whereas no one could get a plenty, whrreas no one could get a some more highly developed commuliving from one hundred and sixty nity. acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the mainenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclousres in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters, I commend them to the carnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. has become a fixed policy. The results It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thertyfive years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possesion-in about two per cent. We are now able, tain kinds of farming and stockgrow- of an annual rainfall of only ten inching. It is a territory of great size and es or thereabouts has been concluvaried resources, well fitted to support sively demonstrated. Through the inestablished to such an extent as to a large permanent population. Alaska troduction of new rices in Louisana visions for homesteads and preemp this country has been made to about On November 1, 1902, 11,650 rural settlement. We should shape legisla- Southwest the possibility of regrasstion with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but demonstrated; in the North many about one-third of the territory of the to the building up of homes therein. United States available for rural free The land laws should be liberal in duced, while in the East it has been delivery service. There are now await- type, so as to hold out inducements shown that some of our choicest ng the action of the department pelto the actual settler whom we most fruits can be stored and shipped in itions and applications for the escidesire to see take possession of the such a way as to find a profitable

visit Alaska and investigate its needs

in recent years than the inauguration blood has gone on at the same time tion, so that there are plenty of men litical, and economic ability from agriculture, and to whatever extent them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation block their frogs. to a special and peculiar work of great importance. But, excellent on his land, and for no one else. In though these are, an immen e amount their actual use the desert-land law, of additional work must be done on the timber and stone law, and the the rescuvations then selves among commutation clause of the homestead | the old, and above all among the

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living; yet it is not necessarily to be as sumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of tion of the public ranges has of late the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be en couraged so far as practicable to fol-

low out each his own bent. natural aptitude, and to encourage girls should be given confident command of colloquial English, and should ordinarly be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live, rather than for immediate absorption into

The officials who represent the govcrnment in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult. to dectect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary. In no department of governmental

work in recent years has there been greater auccess than in that of giving scientific ald to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There ic no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the wellare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. Now cereals have been established in the semi-arid West. For instance, the mineral wealth in fisheries, furs, for practibility of producing the best ests, and also in land available for cer- types of macaroni wheats in regions needs a good land law and such pro- and Texas the production of rice in tions as will encourage permanent equal the nome demand. In the ing overstocked range lands has been new forage crops have been intro-

further extending it as rapidly as perative that the settlers should be tion for making the Museum under possible. It is justified both by the allowed to cut timber, under proper its charge worthy of the nation, and financial results and by the practical regulations, for their own use Laws for preserving at the national capibenefits to our rural population; it should be enacted to protect the Alas tal not only records of the vanishing brings the men who live on the soil kan salmon fisheries against the greed races of men but of the animals of in daily touch with the markets; it is industry and fact supply. Their man-limens from which, their representatives may be renewed are sought in hances the value of farm property, over to the Commission of Fish and their native regions and maintained there in safety

The District of Columbia is the on-

ly part of our territory in which the national government exercises local For Wells Beach-9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 or municipal functions, and where in consequence the government has a For Old Orchard and Portland-9.55 the continuance of the service already should be their ultimate absorption free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislamany cases this absorption must and tion which unist be essentially local For North Conway-9.55 a. m., 2.45 Few subjects of more importance should be very slow. In portions of or municipal in their character. The sentatives to work with hearty good in any navy which rides the waters of have been taken up by the congress the Indian Territory the mixture of government should see to it, for in- For Somersworth-4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. stance, that the hygenic and sanitary daring, in resolution, in readiness, in of the system of nationally-aided irri- with progress in wealth and educa- legislation affecting Washington is of For Rochester-9.45, 9.55 r m., 2.40 a high character. The evils of slum West. A good beginning therein has with varying degrees of purity of dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenementhouse districts or of the back-alley type, should never be permitted to For North Hampton and Hamptontheir white associates. There are grow up in Washington. The city ship. To build the finest ship, with rapidly than ever throughout the pullother tribes which have as yet made should be a model in every respect no perceptible advance toward such for all the cities of the country. The Legislation should be provided for equality. To try to force such tribes charitable and correctional systems actual war. A system of maneuvening brave they were individually, would the protection of the game, and the too fast is to prevent their going of the district should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the Leave Boston-7.30, 1.00, 10.10 a. m. results of the most advanced thought tection be permanently preserved on advance and lives on fertile farming in these fields Morecver, while our national reserves for the people as soil it is possible to allot the members Washington is not a great industrial officers in order to properly man the a whole, should be stopped at once lands in severalty much as is the case city, there is some industrialism here, ships now provided for and under It is, for instance, a serious count with white settlers. There are other and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, Leave North Conway-7.25, a. m., 4.15 might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's-liability tural lives, and to permit them to act for the District of Columbia, and settle in villages rather than to force we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the district ought to be required by law to

The safety-appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full efect on August 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perect this law A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last scssion. It is to be hoped that some such aleasure may now be enacted into

There is a growing tendency to

provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned but by the government printing press-Every effort should be made to de- es for which there is no justification. velop the Indian along the lines of Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and iar to certain cribes, such as the var- the congress could with advantage Raymond-9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m. ious kinds of basket weaving, canoe cut down very materially on all the There is not a cloud on the horizon may be unable to settle permanently building, smith work and blanket printing which it has now become cuscost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract Epping-9.23 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. Gratifying progress has been made

luring the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness. Through a wise provision of the

congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, now has been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons when here introduced, much efficient that we keep Mount Vernon as it oris in ally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which ilt was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past. The reports of the several executive

departments are submitted to the congress with this communication. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 2, 1902.

GOODSPEED-JORDAN.

The wedding of Edwin S. Goodspeed and Mrs. A. C. Jordan occurred in Kittery on Thanksgiving day, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John A. Goss. The groom is a wellknown business man of Boston, Mass.

teh the wrongdown. After making all would be merely giving a hostage to routes. This shows conclusively the be protected, and, as a secondary but I again recommend to the favora-

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement. (In effect October 13, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth For Boston-3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53

m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.28 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m. For Portland-9.55,10.45 a. m., 2.45,

5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m. p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 A. M.

p. m.

m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m. 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 n. m.

For Dover-1.50, 9.45 g. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m. For Greenland-7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m. 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.0 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 900 a, m., 6.30 7,00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland-1.50, 9.00, a. m., 12.45 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a.m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave Rochester-7.19, 9.47, a. m., 3.50 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m. Leave Somersworth-6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.39 p. m.

Leave Dover-6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton-9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m. Leave North Hampton-9.28, 11.55 a.

m., 2.19, 5.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m. Leave Greenland-9.35 a. m., 12.01.

2.24, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.25, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth-8.30, a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village-8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m. Rockingham Junction-9.07 a. m., 1.02,

5.58 p. m. Epping-9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Returning leave. Concord-7.45, 10.25, a. m., 3.30 n. m

Manchester-8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 Raymond-9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Rockingham Junction-9.47, a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village-10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect. at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newbort, Vt., Montreal and the west.

information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points

D. J. FLANDERS C. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R.

Leave Portsmouth 7.50, 11.00 a. m. 2.50, 5.35 p. m. Leave York Beach 6.40, 10.00 a. m.

1.30, 4.05 p. m. Trains leave York Harbor 6 minutes

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

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TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1902.

The British board of agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against the importation of cattle, sheep or hogs from ports in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, on account of the breaking out of the foot and mouth distemper among cattle in several towns of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The quarantine will not interfere much with the foreign commerce of the seaports of Vermont or New Hampshire, but it will seriously interfere with the export trade of Boston and Port land, which have been important shipping points for cattle and sheep and with the business or the British line steamships running to those ports which have depended largely on cattle and grain for their return cargoe-The declaring of this quarantine will probably not have much effect on the price of cattle meats in this country unless it should be extended to other American ports, in which case a decided cheapening of beef would most likely result; but in England the prices of meats of all kinds, aiready so high as to be out of reach of the poorer classes, are almost certain to advance sharply. The general government and the authorities of the states where the distase has appeared are moving energetically to stamp it out and prevent its spreading, and New Hampshire and Maine, where no eases of the disease have yet been reported, have quarantined against animals from the states where it has appeared.

HOW'S NINE CENTS AN HOUR FOR "HIGH?"

A cable dispatch from London says that "the American plan of paying good wages and encouraging employes to increase the daily output, which was introduced by the manager of the American Electrical Works at Man chester, has been fermally protested again, t by the Employers' Federation of that district. The latter claim that the labor market is being d moralized and ther works drawed of their best men by the American official, wh pay their laborers tailed come as hour, against nite cents paid by the British employer, and get double the amount of work accomplished. The Americans intend to ignore the protest. They say "the Bruish workean is capable enough, but he is demoralized by low wages"

How does nine cent? an hoar minely cents for a tenhour, day a the wage in free trade England, or le the free trade statesmen and clate of this country who are everlasting a telling the American working man how than fully he is oppressed by the public taill? Twe've cents an hour- \$1.26 fer a ten hour day. . Patievagant a rate of compat at on a from the employers' union again that the under construction for the na such a rumous wave hear pand' Weivy and the constraint trade, not a fancy these namey can wonlines man would be at work in a shipward would not object to the opple and of the their of those states. In a yard at a robber tailf that enabled them to Groton, Connecticut, there are indeed

get \$2.50 or \$2.00 for a nine hour day, I wo manmoth steamships under con-In an official 'apstract of labor tadisting of the United Kingdom," is great in this country for the trade between by the British board of trade, the Pacific coast and A after port. standard rate of wages per week in but these will be placed under some London at the beginning of the preschoicign flag under which they can ent year, for plasterers, is given as | be run at about half the expense re-

ctory-form -toffings- eleven dollars-

the har worm, by the week, terets in New York get \$5 a day, or hinne. She a w. A-very nearly three timeagat the London plasterers get; and More local news than all other local dal-poten the planterers' laborers get \$125 a day, or \$19.50 a week, a wage that

makes that of the highest paid mehanks of London look small. A hol arrier in New York gets almost douthe the pay of a London bricklayer, mason, carpenter, joiner or shipwright, and more than double the pas of a London iron molder, machinist,

painter, brass mobiler or brass finishr. The great difference in wages beween New York and London is not lue to the labor organizations of the American city, for the wage earners e England, and especially of London, are unionized more completely than her are anywhere in this country.

It is probable that even under a aciff shorn of the protective principle sages would be somewhat higher in his country than in England, for here is more work to be done her and the starting of new enterprises s constantly affording new openings for working men; but without the prortion, affor led by the tariff it is certain the difference between the wag's and in this country and in England would be very much less than it is at

OUR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS DE-CHEASING.

The annual report of the commis-

sioner of navigation shows that on June 30, 1902, the documented ton nage of the United States was great er than ever before, comprising 24, 373 vessels of 5,907,902 tons register. The bucolic opponents of the Price shipping bill and the democratic supporters of the British and German steam-hip combines will hasten to preclaim this showing as a demon stration that American shipping in rerests are doing well enough now and med no aid or encouragement from national legislation. need," they will ask, as they have many times asked in the past, "for granting subsidies for the building and sailing of American ships wher our, ship; ards are all at work and our tonnage is steadily increasing with out #?' But our formage registral for foreign commerce, which alone would benefit by the proposed attlat dy measure, instead of increasing last war with the rest of the merchan the t, actually fell off 6571 tons. On y an insignificant portion of the American merchant fleet is now en gased deep sea traile, it is almost wholly engaged in the coast wise trade During the half of the last century the deep tea tonnage exceeded the coast wice, and much the larger proportion of our amports and exports was transported in chips flying the American than now we are waller on the world' ocean highways than we were twenty years ago, or ten and last year only a little more than eight per cent of our occan commerce, was extrict in Am rican bottoms. Today, there is not on the tooks in any chincard of a of any case designed for deep ca traffic, and were it not for the

struction the largest ones ever built

iguard to run them under the Amerdular -and for plasterers' laborers man flag, unless the Frye bill or some is even godar. The highest way a moral measure to passed-and these in the list were paid to unhelstorers, at the only ships now being built in \$200 a week, it. Players, masons, N & Lackabl 1 of the foreign trade variant is averaged so that \$1000 a fold constance Commetee, fully pro-Paper Lans \$10.21, For the tell from here, we competition, is is the \$9.72, because is contacted the PUT to my than ever before; our ay part of cheeking of seal of made inade known of the Print parties. Strong and the seal field unable to complete with area mobilers and mashers, \$800 the heardy-subsidered and cheaply These were the regular prices pane can slops of England, Germany and The range have been been all the largest ed. in Prance has almost disappeared, and Since weeks ago there was a strike point. This of course pleases, the Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office of paste ets in N. w. York the largest too ign strainship combates and the

y arl; gets rearer the vanishing ty in this turnfloopressed country, lotelyn powers to which the com-It was not a strike for higher pay or bit, is belong, and apparently gratines in shorter working day, but to enforce the democratic party; but it is not a their demand that they be allowed to pondition that is creditable to a great aptional their own forement. But the nation like the United States, nor is strike brought out the fact that plass it scholble or safe to allow it to con-

ENTHUSIASTIC BOSTON AUDI-ENCE.

Signor Pietro Mascagni farewell concert at Symphony Hal last night and at the conclusion hun dreds of his race hurried to the stage and bade him good-by. It was a most enthus astle farewell reception. Almest 700 of the men in the audience tried to shake hands with the eminent italian composit. The concert was a grand success and each number was warmly received. The duet trom La Traviata by Signora Bianchini-Cappelli and Signor Bellatti was the most booular of the numbers and three encores were given, much to the gratification of all present. The applause was tremendous, and after the third encore. Signora Cappelli, with Bellatti and Mascagni, grasped hands and bowed to the plaudits. The prager from Cavalleria Rusticana with Signora Cappelli as the soloist assisted by the chorus and the orthestra, was also favorably applaud-

The incidental music composed by Mascagni for Hall Caine's Eternal Cny was very finely rendered, as was the jewel song from Faust with Signorina Farnesi as soloist. The crowd the overture from Nebuchadrezzar. tl. · aria from Verdi, Un Ballo in Mashera the prelude from "William Rateliff," Hungarian Dances, the popılar intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusricana, and the Hymn to the Sun rom Iris, as a final, very enjoyable.-Boston Journal, Monday

Miss M. C. Brooks, of Kittery, the widely known artist; opened today at the Woman's Exchange on State street her annual Christmas exhibit and sale of decorated china and watercolor paintings. The room is decorated with chrysanthemums and carnaons and the more announcement of the opening served to call out a large and representative company to admire diversity of studio work of unexoptional beauty and richness

Linked there are in lustre, lowl, vasis, match sates and salt lish; on a rose table, ice cream set, clock, cups and saucers, vases, bonbon dishes, shut waist set; in fruit decorations, eider pitcher tankard placane, fruit set, fruit dishes and bon-bon dish; in violets, frames, vasis, trays, dressing case set; in miscellany, sardine dishes, jardintere. ish trays, lamp, tea strainer, comband brush trays, placques, belt buckea, et cetera.

The whole forms a combination of honce interest. Miss Brooks' general. work is thoroughly artistic, and it is needless to say that her sales have

She is assisted in receiving by Mrs. E F Cottle of Kittery and Miss Anme C. Hill of this city

The display continues at the Woman's Exchange through Wednesday.

ASSIGNMENT CAUSES TROUBLE.

Work On Pemigewasset River Dam Suspended.

Franklin Falls, Dec. 1.-The assignment of Greenleaf and Doring of Lewi-ton, Me, contractors, has caused the apension of work on the new dam m the Pemlgewassett

FILLED BIJOU THEATRE.

The Mascagni company did a hand ome business in Fall River, Mass on Monday hight. This was their first stand since leaving Boston Rich. vice. atd Heard, Mascagnl's new manager, telegraphed Manager Hartford of Music hall to hiv that the Bijon then tte was lilled to its capacity and the enthuchem arou ed by the program was intense

The street department did good work in cleaning the crossings on

Spacial Session.

Two Charges In Exeter Manufactoring Company's Force.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Excter, Dec. 1. The will of Mrs. Cora Kent Bell, proved at a special session of the pro-Hoyt. The will was of exceptional length. Besides the will proper there were three codicils. There were seventeen beguests of \$500 each to names of whom the newspaper men were asked not to publish. Another servant received \$300. Other beneficlaries were Rev. Dr. George E. Street, pastor emeritus of the Phillips church, Mrs. Street and Rev. A. P. Bourne.

The public bequests included \$1000 to the Robinson Female seminary. Principal George N. Cross will have charge of this fund and will use it for such purposes as he sees fit. The Exeter Cottage hospital receives \$5000; the American Home Missionary association \$5000; the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, \$2000; the Young Men's Christian association of New York city, \$1000, and John J. Bell lodge, I. O. G. T., of Exeter, \$100. She has given her little friend in Japan, Kazuslie Hirose, \$1000, to be held in trust for his proper education and care.

The residue is given by the testatrix in trust to her brother, George E. Kent, for the following purposes. One year from her death and each year thereafter her mother, Mrs. was large and the concert, including | Eliza E. Kent, is to receive an annuity for life of \$500. Three cousins, Georgie A. True, Gertinde A. True and Abbie J Palmer, all of Derry, are to have life annuities of \$500 each. The new parish of Exeter is to receive a twenty-year annuity of \$300, an annual contribution to the expenses.

> The trustee is to care for her burial lot and at the termination of the rust is to set aside an adequate fund for perpetual care. Until Feb. 4, 1912, George E. Kent is to receive an annuity of \$500 for his sole use on condition that he serve as trustee and guardian of the two children without extra charge.

All the remaining interest and profit is to remain in trust until Feb. 4, 1.12, when the younger son, John K. Bell shall attain his majority. The trust shall then terminate except as regards the annuities to the mother. cousins and the new parish. The trustee is to pay the entire principal to the two sons, Samuel Kent Bell and John Kent Bell, share and share

George E. Kent is appointed executor. She directs that he shall not be required to give bonds as either trustee or executor. The will was executed on Sept. 14, 1902. There were three codicis executed on Sept. 19, the guest of Mrs. Jacob P. Cilley. 22 and Nov. 3, respectively.

The first codicil gives two cousins \$250 each. The second gives her beeks, furniture and household furnishings to her two sens. She asks that her home on Chestnut hill be maintained and asks that the house and grounds be kept as has been the custom in the past. She states that her two consins, Georgie A. True and Gertrude A. True have assured her of their willingness during their minori ties to live at her house and directs that no charge be made against them for lodgings and board. The third codicil contains simply instructions to the trustee.

Clarence A Horne and Frank Chase, lately employed in Somersworth, have taken positions with the Exeter Manufacturing company. The former has assumed charge of the weaving department and the latter has taken the place as second hand made vacant by the retirement of John A. Frame, who had held the position over twenty years. Mr. Horne succeeds Daniel A. Merrill, who severed his connection with the company on Saturday, after three years of ser-

Mr. Horne is well known in Exeter. having been once before employed in this town under Agent George P. Kent now in charge of the Eveter mills Mr. Horne also formerly worked unone of the latter's most valued assistants for pincteen years. He left Mr. Kent to go to Somersworth something more than four years ago,

Mr Horne married Miss Pauline Block of Exeter, who will locate here with her husband and whose return Ointment. At any drug store.

to her old home is the cause of much pleasure to her friends.

Manager George S. Weiss, '02, is preparing a baseball schedule of un-Wil Of Mrs. Bell Probated At usual strength for the Phillips-Exeter nine. Harvard, Yale and Princeton will play here. Manager Wells is trying to get the Georgetown college team to come here, but the Georgetown management wants a guarantee of \$100 and the Athletic association of the school will not sanction the expenditure of such a sum. It is now said that townspeople greatly interested will make up the difference between the amount the Georgetown team wants and the amount usually received by the college teams that come here. There is no stronger college team in the country than the Georgetown team, even among the "big four."

The season will open earlier next spring than usual, the University of willow of the late John J. Bell, was Maine team being the first attraction. Only the strongest college teams in bate court this morning before Judge New England will be played. Andover probably being the only preparatory school nine that will be met. The people of Exeter and vicinity can be assured that they can witness some friends, relatives and servants, the good games next spring. The outlook for a successful team is bright. The schedule will be issued later.

> The funeral services of Harrison Rowe were held at his late home in Kensington at two o'clock this aftermoon. There was a large attendance at the services, many being present from Exeter. The Kensington grange attended in a body. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Griggs.

The annual spring dual track team games between Phillips Exeter and Philips Andover academies will take place this year on May 30 on the Andover campus. Exeter's chances do not look very bright now, while Andover's are of the best.

It is pleasing to Exeter sports to note in the make up of the All-Amer ica football team that two Phillips Exeter graduates, Hogan and Rock respectively ter back, the same positions they played on Yale, Witham of Dartmouth was also made Rockwell's first sub, thus displacing famous players like Captain-elect Marshall of Harvard and Dale of U. of P.

Joshua Simpkins will be the attraction at the opera house on Wednesday evening. It is said to be an excellent rural play. The Kennebec orchestra accompanies it.

The reason given for the failure of the fire alarm system to work properly last evening is that there was too much water in 'ciler at whistle.

E. E. Rowell was in Total today in connection with the Leasan's fair. The retiring member of this year's school board will be Clarence Getchell, who will undoubtedly be out for a re-election. It is whispered on good authority that he will be opposed by another candidate.

There will be a session of probate court at Raymond tomorrow.

The annual visit of the grand officers to St. Albans' Chapter, R. A. M., will occur tomorrow night. High Priest John Lang will be present. John F. Cilley of New York city is

Mrs. Curry, the evangelist who has been at the Methodist church for three weeks, closed her labors there last evening.

Rev. C. L. Johnson of Lowell, Mass. will occupy the pulpit at the Phillips church next Sunday.

Dr. Arthur Cilley of New York city has been the guest of Mrs. Bradley L. Cilley at her home on Elliott

On account of the snow and ice, the Portsmouth cars were late this morn-

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDED.

District Attorney Jerome Finds Lower Floor Vacant.

New York, Dec. 2.-Richard Canfield's gambling house on Forty fourth street was raided tonight by a force of deputies led by District Attorney Jerome. After the doors had been battered in, it was found that the entire lower floor was vacant.

NOT GUILTY.

Jury In Marion Whitecap Case Returns That Verdict.

Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 2, 1.30 a. m -The jury in the Marion Whitecan case has returned a verdict of not der Mr. Kent at Pittsfield and was guilty in every case against the seven men accused of tarring and feather-



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Pres., John T. Mallon: Vice Pres., James Lyons; Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn. Composed of delegates from all the local unions. Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last

FEDERAL UNION. Pres. Gordon Preble; Sec., E. W. Clark Meets in A. O. H. hall second and

ourth Fridays of each month.

Thursday of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483. Pres., William B. Randall: Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hour: Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young: Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;

Sergt.at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.

Meets in Peirce hal, I second Satrday of each month.

PAINTERS. Pres., William T. Lyons: Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson. Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION. Pres., Stanton Truman; Sec., John Molloy.

Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309. Pres. John Harrington; Sec., William Dunn. Meets in Hibernian hall, first and

HOD-CARRIERS.

third Sunoays of each month.

Pres., Frank Bray; Sec., Brainard Hersey. Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS. Pres., William Harrison: Sec., Walter Staples. Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman; Sec., James D. Brooks. Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall. Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long; Sec., Frank Ham. Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS. Pres., John T. Mallon;

Sec., James McNaughton. Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall. CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett; Rec. Sec., John Parsons.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month. LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Couhig: Sec., Michael Leyden. Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS. Pres., Deunis E. Drislane; Sec., Engene Sullivan. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High

BREWERY WORKERS. Pres., Albert Adams; Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam; Fin. Sec., John Connell. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS. Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse; Sec., James E. Chickering. Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT - AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres,, James H. Cogan; Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright; Treas., Edward Amazeen. Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

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how they act Mrs. William Bell of 2 Hill street, says:-"I used Doan's Kidney Pills and so did my husband. Both of us received great benefit from them and we unite in recommending them to others. We read about them in the The Chambers of Both Houses Prisent newspapers and as we were both suffering at the same time, we got a box at Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street. I was troubled with a grinding pain in my back, dizziness and distress in my head and lameness in my kidneys. My husband had lameness in the back and the secretions from the kidneys were too frequent especially at night. We commenced using them together, and it was not long before the desired result took place."

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Short Session

Secate Passes Resolutions On Death Of Mr. McMillan.

A Brilliant Scene.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The hall of representatives presented a brilliant scene for the opening of the session today. During the recess the chamber had been redecorated throughout. The old color scheme of gold and carmine was preserved but the fresh colors served to lighten the general effect. The famous paintings of Bierstadt, "The Discovery of the Hudson," and the "Landing of the Verbain Expedition at Monterey, California, in 1601," which formerly hung in panels on either side of the speak er's rostrum, have been removed to the lobby in the rear of the hall, and in their places now hang the full length portraits of Washington and Lafayette. The public galleries were packed soon after they were thrown open and at ten o'clock the sections reserved for the families and friends of members were also filled. The floor display was perhaps less elaborate than upon similar occasions in prices are low-so is the quality of the past. It was noticeable that the goods. We say low prices and we victorious party in the recent campaign did not monopolize the entire floor show.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the members began arriving, and the greetings appeared equally cordial money away. There is no use paying | whether they were between political friends or enemies. The democrats, who are returning after their fifth suc cesive defeat, took the raillery of the

republicans good naturedly. At 11.45 the doorkeeper directed his assistants to clear the floor of all persons not entitled to remain. Meantime members were returning from the lobbies and there was much confusion. The leaders on both sides were surrounded and greeted as they lets spreading their fragrance through found their way to their desks, but out the chamber. Many of the floral there were no demonstrations. Mr. Cannon (Illinois), whose election as speaker of the next house is already Without distinction of party senators assured, was besieged by his colleagues with congratulations and could with difficulty force a way to his desk. Mr. Payne, (New York), the floor leader of the majority, Mr. Dalzell, (Pennsylvania), Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, and other promiand it was so referred without objec-

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to join a similar committee from the senate to wait on the president and inform him there was a quorum of the house present and that it was ready to receive any communication he might desire to make.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Bingham (Pennsylvania), Hitt (Illinois), and Richardson, (Tennessee).

The customary resolutions instructing the clerk to inform the senate that the house was ready to do business and fixing the hour of meeting at noon were adopted. Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut then announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Russell, and pre-NO. 118 MARKET ST sented the usual formal resolutions of regret. These were adopted and at 12.56 as a further mark of respect the

> house adjourned until tomorrow. The scene in the senate chamber oday when that body met to begin he work of the second session of the fifty-seventh congress was a brilliant nent members also held impromptu-

> receptions. Three minutes before the hour of noon the doors from the near lobby swung open and Speaker Henderson entered. He was immediately surrounded by members and held a reception upon the marble steps of the restrum until the hands of the clock met. Then at exactly noon he de scended to his place. A great out-

faced the house and galleries. With several vigorous whacks of the gavel the speaker stilled the demonstrations in his honor. In the hush that followed the blind chaplain, Rev. M: Couden, offered prayer, fervently invoking the divine blessing upon the president, the government, the memhers of congress and the work of the session. When he had concluded the speaker directed the clerk to call the roll. Immediately a babel of voices broke our afresh and in the volume General Streeter Will Probably of sound that filled the hall the calls of the clerk could hardly be distinguished. So great was the confusion that the speaker was obliged to bring the house to order and to admonish both the members and the spectators in the galleries to preserve order. The roll call then proceeded.

When the roll call was finished the speaker announced a quorum present. The resignations of Representatives hay of New York and Hall of Pennsylvania were laid before the house. The following, who were elected during the recess to fill vacancies created by death or resignation, appeared before the bar of the house and took the oath of office: Augustus B. Gardner, Sixth Massachusetts, vice Secretary Moody, resigned; Alexander Billmeyer, Seventeenth Pennsylvania, vice Rufus K. Polk, deceased; Frank E. Brandegee, Third Connecticut, vice Charles A. Russell, deceased; John W. Dwight, Twentysixth New York, vice George W. Ray, resigned; DeWitt G. Flannigan. Fourth New Jersey, vice J. S. Salmon, deceased; Carter Glass, Sixth Virginia, vice Peter J. Ote, deceased; James J. Butler, Twelfth Missouri, vice himself, he having been unseated at the

Immediately after the swearing in of these members Mr. Taylor (Ohio) created a flurry by offering a resolution to investigate the election of Carter Glass in the Sixth Virginia dis-

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, challenged action upon the resolution, but only that it be referred to committee on election number one, one. Long before noon when President pro tem Frye brought his gavel down and opened the proceedings the galleries began filling. Every seat was soon occupied and hundreds stood outside in the corridors clamoring for admission. The floor of the senate was a veritable garden of flowers, chrysanthemums, roses and viopieces were magnificent and completely hid the deaks from view. moved from one side of the chamber to the other and renewed old acquaintances. The old sores which had been made in the heat of debate during the last session seemed healed and everywhere it was noticed that the best of feeling prevailed. The familiar figure of Senator James McMillan of Michigan, who was beloved by all his associates, was missing and univers-

Instead of the customary black drapery there was placed on the desk formerly occupied by Senator McMillan a sheaf of roses and palms, tied with white satin ribbon.

al sorrow was again expressed over

Mr. Frye ascended the rostrum at noon and a hush fell upon the assemblage while Rev. F. J. Prettyman, who took the place of Rev. Dr. Milburn. pronounced the invocation. The clerk called the roll and sixty-eight senators responded to their names.

The customary resolutions were adopted notifying the house that the senate was ready to proceed to business, appointing a committee to join with one from the house to wait on the president and inform him that congress was assembled and fixing

the hour of meeting at twelve o'clock. Mr. Burrows, (Michigan), then announced the death of his colleague, James McMillan. He spoke with great emotion and briefly referred to the life and services of the dead senator. Resolutions of regret were offered and manimously adopted and as a further mark of respect the senate at 12.12 p. m. adjourned until twelve o'clock tomorrow.

Lazative Bromo-Quinine 674

Warm evenings are things of the burst of applause greeted him as he past.

Convention Assemble.

Be Chosen For President.

Reduction of Number of Representatives The Most Important Business.

Concord, Dec. 1.-The seventh convention for the revision of the state constitution will assemble in this city tomorrow at ten o'clock in the forenoon. There will be 413 members, representing every town and ward in the state, including an ex-United States schater, an ex-governor, two ex-congressmen, six tormer speakers of the house, eight present and past members of the governor's council, twenty-five state senators, a federal judge, a judge of the supreme court, a former chief justice, the attorney general and the district attorney.

It is understood that the convention will be called to order by Mayor-Elect Blodgett of Franklin and that Col. Henry O. Kent, a forestry commissioner and a former democratic candidate for governor, will be chosen as temporary presiding officer. A temporary secretary will also be eleced and a committee on credentials will be appointed.

Upon the report of the committee a ballot wil be taken for president. The avowed candidates are Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord and Judge David Ross of Manchester, while the names of William E. Chandler of Concord, Irving W. Drew of Lancaster, Judge Edgar Aldrich of Lancaster and Hon. Henry M. Baker of Bow have also been mentioned. The general opinion is that Mr. Streeter will be elected on the first ballot.

The organization will be completed and rules adopted and the convention will then be ready for the large amount of work awaiting it. Its chief problem is the reduction of the number of representatives.

WILL TRY TO CHECK IT.

Spread Of Cattle Distemper Will Be Prevented If Possible.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has arrived here to attend the international live stock exposition, said regarding the cattle disease in New England:

"My latest report from the infected district is that the disease is at a standstill. The next report will decide the number of men I shall send to New England. But you may be sure a large number will go.

"Before many days have passed there will be several hundred veterinary surgeons in the New England not considered serious. states and they will be instructed to inspect every cow, sheep and hog. I believe we shall need three or four

weeks to stamp out the disease. "Congress will be asked for a spec ial appropriation to cure the disease permanently. I intend to ask for at

least \$1,000,000." Secretary Wilson will leave for Washington tonight.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Twelve Year Old Boy Shoots Himself

Littleton, N. H., Dec. 1.-Morris anning, the twelve year old son of James Hanning a section boss, accidentally shot himself today and died

In Littleton.

CLOSE IN PORTLAND.

in a short time from loss of blood.

Mayor Boothby Secures A Very Small Plurality.

Portland, Me., Dec. 1.-This city rearly elected a democratic mayor today, as Mayor Boothby, republican, only led his opponent, Hon. Darias Ingraham, by 216 votes. This is not a majority of the votes cast.

GRAND ARMY MAN DEAD.

Nashua, Dec. 1.-Col. Frank G. row.

Noyes, a well known Grand Army man, diel here this afternoon as the

EPISCOPALIANS IN NEW YORK.

Lord Bishop Of Thetford Strongly Commends Foreign Missions.

New York, Dec. 1.-Church dignitaries, headed by six hisheps, are assembled here to take part in the week of advent missionary meetings, to be held in the Episcopal churches of the city and at Carnegie hall

The meetings will continue afternoon and evening throughout the week. Twenty-two milhon dollars are needed annually, churchmen say, to detray the expenses of sending whate missionaries to foreign lands, and the present meetings of the clergy are for the purpose of discussing means for raising the church's share of funds for the work.

Among those attending the conferences are the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Thetford, England; Bishop Partridge of Kioto, Japan, Bishop Burgess of Long Island, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, Bishop Hall of Verment, Bishop Gaylor of Tennessee and Bishop Caler of South Carolina.

The Lord Bishop of Thetford, in a sermon at the Church of the Incarnation said: "When the church ceases to give, she ceases to live. The dark ages were ushered in at the time when the church forget her duty in giving, forget the work which the master had given her to do.

"There is no more magnificent work for man or woman than to go out in the foreign fields in God's armies.

"Some people say that we should not give so much attention to the foreign missions when we have so many heathons at home. Whose fault is this? The neglect of our duty at homa is no excuse for not doing our work abroad Prayer on one hand and much alms-giving on the other is the bone and sinew of the warfare which our foreign missionaries are carrying on every day. How can we thank God when we have had no part in the bat-

MAINE THE LEADER.

Forges Ahead Of New Jersey As Favorite State Of Company Floaters.

New York, Dec. 1.-November was the least important month this year as regards incorporation in eastern states, the total new capitalization of companies with a capital of \$1,000,-000 or over amounting to only \$115,-140,000.

Something out of the ordinary in connection with last month's figures is the fact that Maine heads the list of new incorporations, a position usually occupied by New Jersey. In the tormer state the total capitalization was \$58,000,000 and in the latter \$37,-550,000.

The aggregate capitalization of companies chartered in the eastern states during the month with a capital of less than \$1,000,000 was about \$21,000,000.

FEVER ON THE PANTHER.

Members Of The Ship's Company III With Malaria.

Washington, Dec. 1.-Rear Admiral Higginson has cabled the navy department that the Panther has been ordered to Hampton Roads on account of the presence of malarial fever on board the ship. The condition

CANADA IS PLEASED.

Montreal, Dec. 1.-The embargo against New England cattle in the United Kingdom, on account of the foot and mouth disease, is looked upon as an excellent thing for the Canadian trade. The cattle men state that that tendency abroad will be to increase the price of beef, and that the shipments of Canadian cattle in place of being divided up between three or four ports will be concentrated at St. John and Halifax.

In the eleven months of this year Canada has shipped fully 30,000 cattle via Boston, and of course under the present circumstances this trade must revert to Canadian ports. The facillties both as regards yards and steamers will have to be increased very largely from Canadian ports, however, if the trade is to be taken care of.

BLONDIN ON TRIAL.

A Jury is Impanelled And Will Visit Scene Of Murder.

Boston, Dec. 1.-The trial of J. Wilfred Blondin for the murder of his wife progressed favorably today, a jury being impanelled, after which the district attorney opened the case for the government.

The jury will visit the scene of the alleged murder at Chelmsford tomorW.E. Paul

RANGES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

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\$30000000000000

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HERALD

Has Tie Finest

PLANT

In The City.

AT

Reasonable

Finest

Work

Prices.

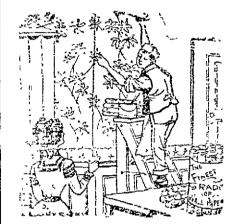
Everything to be found in a First-class Kitchen Furnish-ing Store, such as Travale (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery. Lemps, Oil Heaters, Carpot Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gif

39 to 45 Market Street



DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

how, and we have the finest stock of tandsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitsbie for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patters. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is us reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

an an

10c CICAR

Londres & Perfecto shapes will be packed in bandsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Place your orders

For sale by all first class dealers in New England.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mitr.,

Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND. Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Jus Landed.

COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past flity years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Oth

Public Works. and ha received the commendation of Englisher Architects and Consumers governal,

Fersons wanting cement should not be silved. Obtain the best. FOR SALE RY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

Daniel Street, Portsmouth Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller

avenue, or 11 Cates street, will receive prompt attention. 'elephone at office and residence.

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SOUND REASONING.

SOUNDER NOW IN THE LIGHT OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

What Abram S. Hewitt Thought Fatility of Reciprocity Projects.

Abram S. Hewitt was written, as its for an investment, but spends 14 date shows, thirty-two years ago under the following circumstances:

Steel rails at the first development of that manufacture had been admitted because he has sense enough to know into the United States on an ad valor that makes most be high in a growing rem rate of 45 per cent "as manufac- Cty and that if low taxes are a desidtures of steel not otherwise provided eratum he must go to a place that has for." This duty was thought by nine stopped growing or that never has ty-five presidents and managers of our | grown much. railroads not to be high enough to properly encourage the manufacture distinction between the virtue of econof bessemer steel rails in this country, only which areads all waste, but and they united in a memorial to the spends money freely for public imfinance committee of the senate of the United States and the committee of | mony, that spends nothing unless abways and means of the house of representatives, which says:

employees and skilled laborers, do not depublic schools and the churches and sire to be dependent exclusively upon the he is in favor of the public library. foreign supply and therefore join in anking that instead of the present ad valorem duty a specific duty of 2 cents per pound walks are demanded by the right kind be placed upon this article.

to the last mentioned memorial:

"It seems to me that our policy should none of them, be to foster and encourage home products rather than open our markets to such a formidable competition as would inevitably result from the reduction of duty so strongly urged in the memorial," adding that by protecting the manufacture of steel rails in this country we would "be largely the gainers in the long run, for the capital invested would all be kept in the country, our operatives would find constant and lucrative employment and the general effect upon our business could not fall to be beneficial. I am at a loss to perceive why we should contribute so large an amount annually to build up the trade and manufactures of foreign countries while our own interests are sacrificed by just so much."

Mr. Hewitt replied: New York, Jan. 27, 1870. Flay Gould, Esq., President Eric Railway

Dear Sir-I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 26th inst. and the duties on steel and iron rails, but am at a loss to add anything which will make them more forcible, and I venture to suggest that you will allow me to send a copy of your letter to the committee of

The fact is that steel and iron rails can be made in suitable localities in this country—and notably on the line of the Eris railway-with as little labor as in any part of the world, and the only reason why we we pay a higher rate for the labor which is required for their manufacture, but for no greater quantity of labor. Free trude will simply reduce the wages of labor to the foreign standard, which will enable us to sell our rails in competition with forability of the laborer to consume will be commerce, general industry and the business of the railways especially. The only reason why a tariff is necessary is to supply the laborer with such wages as enable him to travel and consume not merely the necessaries, but some of

the luxuries, of modern civilization. Besides, if we have free trade we cannot expect to procure our supplies from abroad by increased ahlomenty of grain. for already the European markets take from us all that they require, and no amount of purchase of goods from them they need and which they now take as a matter of necessity. Faithfully yours ABRAM S. HEWITT.

We do not know of any document that a protectionist can paste in his hat to better advantage than this letter of Hon, Abram S. Hewitt, as it an swers so fully the claims of free traders and those who are advocating reciprocity.

All our readers know that Mr. Hewitt is now advocating that free trade, by which "we cannot expect to procure our supplies abroad by increased ship ments of grain," and the story that Mr. Hewitt was changed from a protectionist to a free trader through the on the editor's subscription list or fail arguments of Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell who showed him that a reduction of \$2 per ton on the duty on pig from had commodity from \$35 to \$53 a ton, is en convincing arguments for protection; advanced by Mr. Hewitt in 1870.

Three Hensons.

Wire nalls, axle grease and alarm clocks are three things which the Demiocrats say they have discovered that are sold in European markets by American manufacturers at prices lower than the manufacturers will sellthem in this country. Here, then, are three reasons that Democrats have put up why their party should be restored to power that they may repeal the tariff. But, then, let's see. Here are three reasons why we don't want the Dems to try it. They are the Coxey army, the idle factories and the free souphouses. Mr. Democrat, you may prefer to live on cheap axle grease and free soup, but

Would Be a Bad Way.

low Jacket.

elect a Democratic president on a free trade platform. Then you will have a areturn of Grover Cleveland souphouses -no work for workingmen and no

No Lorger. tection lasts, and no longer.-Moravian The result has been some remarkable Snow, Boston for Ellot, light, steam Falls (N. C.) Patriot. improvements.

PROGRESSIVE TOWNS.

They are inhabited by the Hight Kind of Citizens.

Wvery town has the wrong and the

right kind of citizens. If the former are in the majority, then the town in Thirty-two Years Ago as to the Vat- which they live is not making much ne of the Protective Policy and the Brogress. The right hand of extigen is the man was wants to see his town improve and grow. He withe man i The subjoined letter by the Hon, who does not look across the continent money at home and encourages home enterprises. The right hand of citizen does not gruntle about high taxes,

The right kind of cluzen knows the provements, and the vice of parssolutely compelled to. The right kind of citizen may not be a wealthy man, We, as users of steel rails and trans- indeed he is more frequently not one, porters of the food and material for American manufacturers and their numerous but he cheerfully helps support the

Well lighted streets and good sideof citizen, for he knows that vice and As soon as this action was taken the crime hate gaslight and electric light English manufacturers prepared a me almost as much as they do daylight morial protesting against the proposed and that they delight in darkness. increased duty on steel rails. Mr. Jay He also knows that these things Gould, then president of the Erie road, give a good impression to strangers. who was one of the signers of the med The right kind of citizen also is fully morial to the committees mentioned aware of the fact that no expenditure above, being requested to sign also the brings so great a return to the citizen memorial of the English manufactur- as that which he pays in taxes proers, wrote to Abram S. Hewlitt, Esq., vided it be honestly and judiciously Jan. 26, 1870, saying, after referring applied. The wrong kind of citizen sees none of these things and does

VALUE OF GOOD SCHOOLS.

Idberal Appropriations For Educational Purposes Should Be Made,

The watchword of every citizen who has the town's interests at heart and wishes to see it grow in size and prosperity should be, "I will give every dollar I can possibly afford to our schools." And what is more, he should keep that watchword green in meuory when he votes on the annual school appropriation bill. A town that is liberal in its appropriations for educational purposes is a good town every time. Poor schools are good enough for a poor town, but a town that is full of the true essence of "get there" to state that I not only fully concur with will never have anything in the edu-the views which you express in regard to carious! line but the very best thing cational line but the very best thing that money can buy. Benjamin Franklin once said, "A penny saved is a penmy earned," but a penny that is saved at the expense of a town's public schools is far from being a penny

> One of the first inquiries a manufacturer makes when he contemplates locating in a town is concerning the town's school facilities. In nine cases out of ten he has a family of children, and where he goes they must go and where his factory is located they must be educated. If the town has schools that are the pride and that have the unstinted praise of every citizen he meets, the fact is often the means of of last week. largely influencing him to locate.

Good schools are never lights hidden in its trip to Roston yesterday under a bushel. Their brilliance is soon visible for many miles around. and not a year passes that scores of pupils from neighboring towns and from outlying country school districts do not attend, and not only assist in supporting the schools by their tuition, but spend considerable money annual Goodrich, in Portsmouth. ty in the stores of the local merchants.

THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER.

It Attracts Trade and Is a Power In Building Up a Town,

The editors of the daily and weekly papers take a greater interest in and evening do more for the welfare of the locality in which they live than any other class | We man's Exchange, | Portsmouth, toof business men, yet they are no more directly benefited by the results of a fine lot of china, which is worth sectheir public spirited efforts than the merchants and property owners who, perhaps, neglect to have their names to advertise in his paper.

hardly be estimated. He who will imtirely foreign to the admirable and partially consider this assertion will be convinced of the truth of it. The local paper is very naturally blased in favor in sular neathly meeting on Thursday of the place of its publication and if evening, when the election of officers terests, just as the merchant guards | 11. January the W. S. R. C. the interests of his individual customer.

> But if a niggardly support is doled out to it and it is compelled to solicit custom from neighboring cities it can not in fustice to those patrons exert itself in behalf of its own town as it otherwise would. Try a system of hov for Ameshury, with coal, S A. liberality in the matter of advertising Fowns (British) Capt Ward, St. John expenditure and mark the result,

Artificial Stone Sidewalks. that an artificial stone sidewalk will mard, Capt Brown, B. ton for Eliot, It has been settled beyond dispuft outlast one of wood by fifteen years light; Right Away, Capt. Smith, Ban we don't need the combination in our and one of brick by eight or ten years. gor for Beyork, with lumber. Frank business.-Moravian Falls (N. C.) Yel- They are smooth and firm, cost little or L. P. (Buttish) Capt. Williams, St. nothing for repairs, and, though the John for Boston, with chingles, Fan first cost is greater, it is a matter of his Hall, Capt Hutchins Bangor for economy to lay them. The enterprise Nepon et with lumber, tugs Carlisle streets and sidewalks.

Worthy of Imitation. The farmers living near Trenton, N. barges Maple Hill, Capt Shoe Tipton. trusts-no combinations of capital to] I., have adopted a plan for making and Phil delphia for Portsmouth, with move the hands of toll. -Buffalo News. | keeping the county roads good which | ecal, tug Piscataqua, Capt. Perkins is worthy of imitation. They met re-cently and agreed that each man should Beston for Portsmouth; barges New Prosperity will last as long as pro- care for the road in front of his farm. Castle, Capt. Littlefield, Vork, Capt.

The World's Medicine.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Are the Best and Safest Family Medicine.

This assertion is made very seriously, and after duly weighing all the reasons that lead to the conclusion. If BEECHAM'S PILLS were novel, untried, and experimental, like so many modern advertised compounds, such a positive statement could not be put forward. But everyone knows for a fact that BEECHAM'S PILLS have stood the searching test of over fifty years' continuously advancing popularity, until to-day the demand for this specific in all parts of the world is greater than ever. With a certainty, the universal verdict of common-sense everywhere justifies the claim. And then, again, BEECHAM'S PILLS do not require the publication of testimonials to maintain their tremendous demand.

WHY? Because those who once try BEECHAM'S PILLS are naturally impelled to inform others of the benefits to be derived therefrom. This is perhaps a slow, but it is certainly an honest and a powerful process, and in this way the confidence and esteem of the public have been lastingly secured.

No other Medicine in the World can claim so many Regular Users

Thousands of families always keep a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered and further trouble and suffering averted. Nine-tenths of the BEECHAM'S PILLS sold are purchased by those who HAVE USED THEM BEFORE and have found them indispensable as

A Family Medicine.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES, IN 25c. BOXES.

KITTETRY.

Mrs. William Pinkham of Methuen Sidney for Portsmouth, with coal. was the guest of her mother on Friday

Attorney C C Smith left on a busi-

The Ladies' Social circle of the Secand Christian church met today with as Nathan Junkins, on Otis avenue. Mr. and Mrs. John Glover have besten up hears keeping and will lde with their daughter, Mrs.

Charles Prince left for his school duties in Orono, Me, on Sunday last, after enjoying Thank-giving with his parents here.

Rev G S Gilbert will speak in the Second Christian church Wednesday

Don't fail to visit the sale at the day and tomorrow. Miss Brooks has

This evening at the Second Methodist Church, Rev G S Gilbert will s) ak. He needs no introduction to In attracting trade to the town in the people in our village. Those who which it is published the immense pow- have had the pleasure of once attendenabled him to raise the price of that er a local newspaper possesses can in his martings will want to go

> C. C. Parker peat will hold their. given a fair living patronage by home will be in or for. After the business business men will guard well their in heaver a collation will be served by

MARITIME NOTES.

Arrived, Nev 30 Schooners Ems m · S Briggs, Capt Blake, South Amfor Boston, with himber, William Pickering, Capt. Sellers, Bangor for Be ton, with humber, Clara B. Ken-The way to "smash" the trusts is to of a town can always be judged by its | Capt Robinson, Philadelphia for Port land, A. J. and J. A. Willey, Cart. Chase, Philadelphia for Boston,

land for Portsmouth navy yard, with Kiniey memorial fund under dispensasand: steamshin Athalia (British) tion

ODD FELLOWS.

Some Advice to Noble Grands-Triple Link Notes.

Be one of the successful poble grands by applying this advice to yourself-"Don't worry, but work." Fussy, fretful, timorous worrying only increases the difficulties ahend and robs one of the power to clear the real obstacles out | Have Your Boys Join the Order, of the path, says the Lodge Record. If your sister lodges seem to be forging shead of you, don't worry, but save all your strength to grapple with practical problems of how to make your own lodge meetings more interesting, how to get more members, how to do better degree work, how to have larger attended meetings, etc. Concentrated, well organized, carefully conducted lodge work nine times out of ten means suc-

Two million four hundred and fortyfour thousand members have been initiated into the L.O.O.F. since its organization in 1830. The relief expended amounts to \$88,559,000.

The seal of the soversian grand lodge and the seal of the grand lodge of Tennessee are almost identically alike, the principal difference being change of wording from "The Sovereign Grand Lodge" to "Grand Lodge of Tennessec.'

The teaching of Odd Fellowship is especially adapted to give to men's minds the most disinterested motives and the most generous impulses,-Odd Fellows' Herald.

A lodge should always remember to come together for good, to labor in the interest of benevolence and brotherly

Nothing is so important to a lodge as efficiency in degree work. The growth of told Fellowship in the

past year is unprecedented.

The administration of Ogden II. Pethers has closed in a blaze of glory, ing monthly assessments which will says the Pythian Knight, and his suc-lafely mature the certificates to the cessor, Supreme Chancellor Tracy R. beneficiaries when death occurs to a Bangs, should have our earnest sup- (number, port in his efforts to perpetuate the policy outlined by his Austrious prede-

The convention of 1902 cost the sepreme lodge almost \$56,000. Tweity thousand dollars of this amount, however, was donated by the city of San Francisco.

The supreme felige has given the kulghts of Canton O., privilege to soscow Globe, Capt. Venner, Plum B. lieft funds from lodges for the Me-

The endor ment rank is a constitutional branch of the order and deserves the support of the entire membership. The cader of Rathbone Sisters is recognized by most of the grand domains and is growing more popular

great benefit to the order wherever or-

UNITED WORKMEN.

Bench Shavings. If you have a boy eighteen years old or over, why not take him into the best order on earth and let bim enjoy the good thing you have with you, and in your declining years, when you need his brotherly care, have him with you in all that you do? If the A. O. U. W. is all right, and you know it is, why not have your son share it with you? Get after the boys.-Loyal Workman. *

The grand master workman of Nobraska has set before the brethren of that jurisdiction the task of gaining first place before June 1, 1903, and they are responding heartily to his suggestion.

In one month recently the order disbursed to widows and orphans of de ceased members \$1,004,424.06.

Michigan's plan of offering cash prizes to lodges making the largest net | producers. gains in membership from July 1 to Jan, 1 is proving successful.

One of the most successful methods of building up the order in cities where there are a number of lodges is the holding of class initiations.

Fraternal Mystic Circle. Recent reports show good gains in

nany Jurisdictions. The order's past and present history has marked it as one of those societies which have carefully scrutinized each petition for membership by a rigid

with the moral fitness of the candidate. The order recently adopted the naional fraternal congress table of rates b commended to all fraternal benefitial societies as the lowest rate provid-

CHICHERTER'S ENGLISH CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH TARIFF AND POLITICS.

Will Not Be Divorced While Free Traders Attack Protection.

The New York Commercial, while

taking issue with the proposition of the American Economist that "the turiff will stay in politics just as long as its enemies stay in politics," fails to set forth a single reason for the belief that the tariff will or can be taken out of polities. The fact that a large number of business men have expressed their approval of the tariff commission idea is hardly to the point. Ask any one of these business then to explain in what manner the surlif is to be taken out of polities through the creation of a permanent tariff commission, and he will probably reply, "I don't know, but I wish it might be done." So say we all of us. Protection once urmly installed as a permanent policy and no longer antagonized or attacked by any political party, its application in detail could safely be, and naturally would be, adjusted on a purely economic and uscalbasis. Until that time comes, however, there is little to be gained by talking about taking the tariff out of politics. Talking will not take it out. Neither, in our judgment, would the creation of a permanent tariff commission do this. Such a commission could not in the nature of things be nonpartisan. It would have to be bipartisan-that is to say, strictly partisan. If under a Cleveland administration, its majority would be hostile to protection; if under a McKinley administration, a protection majority would rule. Nonpartisanship on the tariff question does not exist. Of what material, then, shall a nonpartisan tariff commission be composed? Obviously there is no such material. It necessarily follows that we cannot have a nonpartisan tariff commission, and therefore, equally as a matter of course, we cannot have a permanent tariff commission. Congress is not likely to abdicate its supremacy in tariff matters to any tariff commission, temporary or permanent. Reason why: The tariff is in politics. Until our neighbor the Commercial can discover some way of getting the tariff out of politics-and it does not seem to be making much progess in that direction -there is small prospect that its dream of a permanent and nonpartisan tariff commission will be realized. To take the tariff out of politics is, none the less, "a consummation devoutly to be wished," because it would mean permanent protection. Any headway which the Commercial can make toward that end has our best wishes. Importing Iron.

Foreign iron and steel are coming into this country in shiploads. American mills are working to the limit of their capacity, and every mill hand in condition to work is fully employed at higher wages than are paid in any other country in the world. Yet the American mills cannot supply the demands of the home market for their products.

The foreign mills are working their hands longer hours and at less wages than our own, so that they are able to carry the goods across the ocean and pay the duties levied on such importations and yet find a profit in the busi

This is one of the industries assailed by opponents of the tariff and concerning which the cry is raised that the "infant industry" ought to be made to shift for itself by removing the tariff each year and is acknowledged to be of | which shields it. If foreign mills can now enter the American market, the stimulus afforded them by an easier entrance would be such as to speedily ruin the American market for our own workmen.

The argument for tariff revision is hardly sounder in most other directions than in this one.—Buffalo News.

Delusive.

Free trade as a remedy for trusts is delusive, as is proved by the experience of Britain, which is "plastered all over with trusts," as Mr. Blaine said a dozen years ago-and his words are even truer now. Free trade as a remedy for trusts is delusive, moreover. because some of the largest and richest American "combines" already have free trade in their product. And, finally, free trade as a remedy for the trust evil is delusive because, in the guise of encouraging competition, it would really destroy that competition-which is most important and desirable—that is the competition of relatively young but ambitious independent American

It is a pity that the Idaho Republicans had not thought a little more on this trust question before their foolish platform was adopted. But Idaho and the other far western states generally are susceptible to enlightenment. They have been won over to sound views on the question of the currency. They can be won over to sound views of the tariff and the trust problem also. They only need to be set to thinking.-Boston Journal.

Protection Sentiment Gaining, Time was when our free trade philosophers of the east cherished the idea: medical examination in connection that the west would break away from New England, New York and Pennsylvania on this issue. They tried their best to convince the western farmers that they had no interest whatever in the protective system. But this hope has proved delusive. Michigan and Nebraska are as stalwart. in their protectionism as Massachusetts. And even the south, long the free trade stroughold in America, now show signs of returning to the economic faith of Washington and Jefferson.-Boston Journal.

Same Old Enemy.

The Democrats do not want trusts attacked except by destroying protection. There is method in this because the Democracy is the same old protection tariff enemy as before,-Scheneetady (N. Y.) Union,

Experiment of the Co-operative Neighbors

THE one department of human industry that has larged has industry that has lagged behind the rest in the march of modern progress is housekeeping. Perhaps this is because women are at the head of it, but that is neither here nor there. At any rate, it becomes plain that for all except the very isolated and the very wealthy there must be ere long radical changes in household operations. The increasing difficulty of obtaining girls willing to do domestic labor makes these inevitable.

A recent co-operative cookery venture has been made at Decatur, Mich. This differed from others in the fact that it was men instead of women who first proposed it and who advocated it most warmly. The ladies came in a little later. For men and women to work together is good for both. The groundwork of the plan was similar



THE CO-OPERATIVE DINING ROOM.

to those already in operation-a central kitchen and dining room where neighborly families met and took their meals in common, families having little ta-

bles to themselves. Mr. L. G. Stewart, a merchant, originated the co-operative cookery idea at Decatur. He told his thought to the postmaster, Mr. White, and they conferred with the local editor, Mr. A. L. Moulton, and others. Mr. Stewart's first thought had been to provide a noon luncheon for business men who did not have time to go home. On this scheme the enterprise was begun and afterward enlarged. A vacant shop building was found which would contain the kitchen and dining room, and operations were begun. Presently twenty-five families joined the organization and 100 persons were taking their meals in the common dining room.

Two cooks did most of the work. An executive committee of five, composed of men and women, managed the affair for thirty days, at the end of which time another five were chosen. and so on. This method gives opportunity for experience to all, institutes a friendly rivalry and prevents methods and menu from running into ruts. The cost of meals is astonishingly low. The first week it averaged 12½ cents, the second week 10. A specimen menu shows that the co-operators are quite up to date in the modern hygienic scheme of avoiding meat and other heavy foods for breakfast. The sample breakfast bill of fare includes eggs, a cereal preparation, fried potatoes.

cookies or doughnuts and coffee or

chocolate. For dinner the co-operative menu includes two kinds of meat, two kinds of vegetables and bread, two desserts. all inviting to the palate. The first result noted was that the same food cost less under the co-operative plan than when it was bought and cooked in each separate family kitchen. Two cooks and one fire served for all. It was, besides, possible to buy supplies at wholesale rates. There was another advantage that a woman appreciates better than anybody else. It was that of not having so much cold roast left over. In the small family this becomes a nightmare to the economical housekeeper. She uses it cold for luncheon, she makes a stew of it for dinner and frequently hashes it over for breakfast, and yet it remains. But with the co-operative dining system eyeh a large roast may be disposed of. A great advantage likewise of the common kitchen and dining room system is the amount of time and annovance that are saved to the homemaker herself. She has leisure to look after her children and to cultivate her mind.

The Decatur co-operative dining room was a pretty one from the beginning. Each family brought its silverware, and they took turns in furnishing the table linen. Each lady took pains to make her own table sightly with a vase of flowers in the center. In another way such a plan would work well. That enrelessness as to hair and attire which even some good women permit themselves to slump into at meals in the presence of only their two husbands and children would not for a moment be indulged in at the cooperative dining room, and in that re-

spect it would be a clear blessing. MARCIA CAMPBELL.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Time-Table In Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line. Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Boar's Head at *7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at **5.30 a. m., **6.50 a. m. and *10.05 p. m. For 1.ittle Boar's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning-Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until \$.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road **6.10 a. m., **7.20 a. m. and Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street-Leave Market Square at **6.35 a. m., *7.05, 7.35 and halfhourly until 10.05 p. m., and at *10.35 and [:11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at hourly until 10.65 p. m. and at *10.25 and]11.05.

*Omitted Sundays, **Omitted holidays. ||Saturdays only.

> D. J. FLANDERS. Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent WINSLOW T. PERKINS, Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth-From York Beach, 5.45, *6.45, 8.15, 9.45, 11.15, 12.45, 2.15 45, 5.15, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45.

To York Beach-From Portsmouth rst car through to York Beach leaves t *7.00, \$.30, 10.00, 11.30, 1.00, 2.30, 00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00.

Mail and express car, week days-eaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 30 a m. and 3.30 p. m. Leave Portstouth for York at 1055 a m. and 55 n. m.

* Cancelled Sunday.

Notice-The ferry leaves Portsouth 5 minutes before the even hour ad half hour.

For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot-6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m.. .10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, *** 10.50, p. m. Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery 30, [7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30] m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 10, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m. Sunday-First trip from Greenacie

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five min es earlier. **Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

***To Kittery and Kittery Point "Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares-Portsmouth to South Eliot hool house No. 7, 5 cents; South iot school house No. 7 to Greenacre Fickets for sale at T. F. Staples &

.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kit

TIME TABLE.

rtsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for eenland Village, Stratham and Exeer at 6:35 a m. and every hour hereafter until 9:35 p. m. Atter hat time one car will leave Portsnouth at 10:30, running to Green and Village and Stratham only. Cars Leave Exeter for

atham, Greenland Village and ortsmouth at 5:45 a.m. and every iour until 9:45 p. m. After that a ar will leave Exeter at 10:45 and un to Greenland Village only. Theatre Cars.

The last car from Portsuth to Greenland Village, Strathand Exeter waits at Porthmouth il the conclusion of performances the opera house.

S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

eaves Nav. Yard .- 7:55, 8.20, 12:35 p m. Holidays, 9:30, 30, 11:30 a. m.

.eaves Portsmouth.-8:10, 8:30

30 a. m.: 12:60 m. Wednesdays and Saiurdays GEORGE F F. WHIDE tain, U. S. N., Captain of the Vard

pproved: J. J READ, J Admiral, U.S. N., Commandar

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

"TO VERY man has more respect for a woman, even his own wife, if he knows she has tinancial ability and can the world without depending on any body. The true way to settle the woman question is for women to become financiall, independent. Money talks." *10.46 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Thus, too, talks Mrs Lucia E. Blount of Washington, whose husband says liberal minded Tientsin merchant and she is a shrewder and more successful investor of money than he himself is. which is saying much. But Mrs. Blount is living her own teaching. She might be merely a fashionable society wonan instead of that she is studying out practically the subject of profitable business investments for women, with a view to helping her sex achieve the tinancial independence she preaches, Mrs. Blonnt's inclinations lead her to mining investments, in which thousands of women have swamped their all. But this business woman does not listen to the persuasions of honey tongued mining promoters, half of whom ought to be hanged, if anyhody ought, for the way in which they swindle women. Mrs. Blount herself goes in person to the exploited mine and examines it thoroughly before risking money on its chances of paying.

Mrs. Blount quotes with zest the example of Miss Mary Carrett, who gave a vast sum to Johns Hopkins university on condition that women should be admitted. And this shrewd benefactor added the proviso. "If ever in future there comes a time when it is deemed expedient to close Johns Hoykins against women, then this money shall be returned to the donor or her heirs." Johns Hopkins' doors will not be closed to women. Mrs. Elount de clares it to be now the duty of rich women when they make large investments in any company or corporation to make the legal proviso that women shall always be on the directing board of such organizations.

Women are succeeding wonderfully in business enterprises of all kinds. They prosper as practical experts in the mining industry. That is a pleasant true story of the woman in Arizona who prospected her own claim. Her husband earned barely enough, working early and late, to support the large family, and the wife did the house work for them all. But day by day in the brief intervals she could snatch from cooking and baby tending she went to her claim near their cabin and worked with pick, shovel and drill, doing everything, even to the dynamite blasting, with her own hands. Not for months only, but years, this dauntless woman kept to her task till she thor-



oughly prospected her claim. Not long ago she struck a silver vein that assayed \$3,000 to the ton. She still works her mine, but now as superintendent, with a squad of men doing the manual

It is now time for women to begin to establish industrial enterprises of their own and cease so generally working under others for small wages. Where they branch out for themselves intelligently and cautiously they almost invariably succeed. In New York city Miss May Hopkins, though only tweet the church in the state, while many of Only by using great effort could they ty-two years old, is at the head of a the gentiles were opposed to the idea keep from freezing, and many of the highly prosperous educational agency, of electing a Mormon apostle. At any prisoners, wasted by sickness, rad not t which she established and built up entirely herself. She provides teachers

for places where they are needed. There, too, is Mrs. Coggin of the Sis-0, 9:15, 10:00, 10:30, 11:45 a. m.; kiyon country, one of the leading lum-5, 2:00, 3:00, 1:05, 5:00, 5:50, *7:45 | ber operators of the Pacific coast. Her m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m.; husband, who began the enterprise, died before his plans were finished. His wife, who had been his comrade and adviser throughout, continued Young and was an early settler of fore they could cut it. On the upper 0, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, them and proved herself even more Provo, Mr. Smoot's present home. His gan dock hogs were kept in pens for n. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:05 capable than he had been. At the com- wife is a daughter of H. S. Eldredge, the use of the officers. When the hogs 25, 12:45 p in, Holidays, 10:00, lng St. Louis fair will be exhibited a leading banker of Salt Lake City, were fed bran, the prisoners would some marvelously beautiful art fronwork from the factory of Mrs. Ames has increased by careful handling up. It is estimated that 11,000 patriots of land. Plucky, persevering women win

in business all along the line MAPY EDITH DAY.

CHINESE JOAN OF ARC. Sich King King, Who Would Lead

Her Sisters Out of Bondage. A John of Arc has arisen to enlighten custom radden China. Unlike her illustrious prototype, she leads no armed ho is, and the lanner she ruses is for the reform of social conditions, not the | United States. g'ery of a Ling-Nevertheless the paganmuden's patiktism is as heroic and ber purpose as noble as that which ac- | first papers in Cambrangus county, X.

tuated the Maid of Orleans. Under the auspices of the Chinese recitizenship in time to vote for General form movement Sich King King, an Grant for president in 1872. He was eighteen-year-old Chinese girl, has been a warm admirer of General Grant, and make her own way and more, too, in leading a crusade uniong her country one of his most treasured possessions men and women in San Francisco is an autograph photo freedited to against the system which keeps the him by the great soldier president Chinese woman ignorant and makes her a slave.

Sich King King is the daughter of a first lifted her voice in public when she addressed her countrymen in the publie garden of Shanghai when it became known that the late L. Hung Chang proposed by a secret treaty to place

Manchuria under Russian control. She came to this country for a university education, but in addition to her studies intends to wage vigorous warfare for the freedom of Chinese women. Chinese women of the better



BIUH KING KING.

class never mingle with men either at private or public gatherings. Little Sich King King propeses to clampe this and put them on terms of social equali-

The lack of education and self con fidence. Sieh King says, makes the Chinese women difficult to handle. She has no trouble in convincing the men, but centuries of subjection and captivity have made the women timid.

The young refermer does not believe in the Chinese practice of crippling women by stunning the natural growth of their feet and will light for the abolition of this burbarism as well as the other reforms she has inaugurated. Sich King King lives with her uncle. Hsuch Sing Ying, a San Francisco merchant. She has the support of the hest Chinese element in this country in her proposed reforms.

UTAH'S NEW SENATOR.

Mormon Apostle Who May Sit In Up-

per House of Congress. As a result of the recent elections an apostle of the Mormon church will probably succeed J. L. Rawbus as United States senator from Utah. The election of Reed Smoot by the legislature of Utah is practically assured, and the opponents of Mormonism are preparing to make a fight against his recognition by the members of the 19 called upper house of congress.

The campaign in Utah was a most spirited one. Smoot's candidacy was warmly supported by the adherents of



REED SMOOT.

rate, he won out handsomely and is the strength for the effort. They essure of election if he allows his name caped smallpox and yellow fever only to go before the legislature. The leg- to fall victims to the coldislature meets on Jan. 5.

Reed Smoot is an apostle of the Mor- prisoners were fed on putrid beef and mon church, is but little over forty pak and worm eaten bread which had years of age and is wealthy and popu-been condemned on the English war lar. His father was one of the pioneers ships. It was so full of vermin that who crossed the plains with Brigham they had to beat it against the bull be She brought him a fortune, which he stead it from the trough. Lyle, ironmaster of Thornham Eng. til he himself is reputed to be a mile the Revolution perished in the Jersey lionaire. He is a banker and manu slone After the Revolution she was facturer and is interested in a large abandoned and finally sauk. It is not aumber of other enterprises.

A Superior Barmaid

By OSBORNE O'CONNOR

this country these a clizen of the Copyright, Del. In T. C. McClure Mg) Palconio came to this country in 185 and in that you took out his

NEW PAPAL DELEGATE,

Mgr. Martinelli's Successor is us

Arzerican Citizen,

Interest in the new spectolic dele-

gate from Rome, Mgr. Inomede Tal-

comio, is enhanced by the fact that the

pope in selecting his representative to

Y. Subsequendy he completed his

Mgr Poleonio is a native of train

joined the Franciscan order of friars

udpor. Tive years later he was sent

to the United States as a teacher of

classics at St. Bonaventure's college,

Allegany, N. Y. He was ordained a

He remained at the college for sev-

eral years and was then sent to assist

the bishop of Harber Grace, in New-

foundland. In this diocese he labored

as their general and administrator un-

til 1870, when he went to New York

city and spent some time doing paris

Martinelli leit unsettled. He has beer

apostolic delegate to Canada since 1899.

largely to his long experience in this

country and Canada and his perfect

command of the English language. He

is a brilliant scholar and an able diplo-

mat and is therefore especially titted

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

Esitiah Prison Ship In Which Thou-

sands of Patriots Perlshed.

The British prison ship Jersey of in

the bottom of Wallabout bay, Brook-

While driving spiles upon which the

Several ships had been anchored in

Wallabout bay by the British during

PRISON SHIP JERSEY

(As it looked in Revolutionary days ?

the Revolution to serve as prison ships

for the patriots. But of all these terri-

ble prison ships the "old Jersey"-the

"Hell," as she was called-was the

most notorious. She was originally a

sixty-four gun ship, but had become

In 1782, when Atexander Coffin was

sent a prisoner on board the old Jer-

sey, he found about 1,100 prisoners

there, many of whom during the sever-

ity of the winter were without cloth-

ing to keep them warm. To escape

the decks briskly or to stay below.

In his memours Mr Coffin says the

Ukely that she will be raised.

unfit for actual war service.

for the Washington post.

George's soldiers.

bones of the "old Jersey."

Mgr. Faiconio's selection is due

priest the following year.

I have lived for forty oed years withcut being caught in the net of mairl-Lions and I think you will agree with me that I am not a sentimental or impressionable man. Love, no doubt is a blissful thrug while it hists, and I do not deny that petranon; has its joys end behealts, but it seems that nature intended me to wall, in other baths, I and in 1860, at the age of eighteen, have tried on various occasions to fall in love, and I have often partured to myself a happy little Lome with a cat purring on the hearth rug, but neither love nor the home nor the cut would

> come. I had about given up the idea of be ing anything different from what I amwhen I started on my annual fishing eventsion into the country. I had been told of a place about seventy miles from London where the fishing was good, the inn all that could be desired and the village free from old maids and marriageable girls. I found every-



HE WAS SHORT AND SLIM AND HAD

thing as stated, and for three days ! was as happy as the fish that escaped my hook. Then came something like a shadow. I had noticed in a general way that the barmaid was a good looking girk, but had given the matter no thought. It is a barmaid's business to be good looking. It was only after famous memory, recently discovered at I had got settled that I discovered this barmaid of the Oak and Lyy had small lyn navy yard, after lying buried and hands, small feet, a graceful form, a forgotten for nearly a century, was refined air, was educated and altomore deadly to the patriots of the Revgether superior to her class. The shad olation than were the bullets of King nized this barmaid's superiority I some how felt it my duty to appreciate it new 16,000 ton battleship Connecticut and encourage her. The idea of falling hair as we sauntered in the dusk of is to be constructed at the Brooklyn yard the timbers of a sunken vessel were encountered. Investigation proved that they could be no other than the

itself into a duty I began my labors at once. It really was an effort on my part to flatter and; that I make no change of opinion on compliment, but I was somewhat con | that score. soled on realizing that my work was not in vain. Ethel, as the young lady was named, blushed in a delightful way and made no secret of the fact | Japan with tails varying from ten to that she was pleased. She ought to, twelve feet in length. The breed is have been. I was a good looking man, about a century old, and the extraorpossessed of a longish purse, stood well | dinary development of the tail was due with society and the world and was in to the action of a Japanese prince. His every sense a fair catch. Even though, crest was a feather, and he offered an I had not the remotest infention of annual prize to the subject who could letting the affair drift beyond paternal bring the longest feather plucked from thankful. There were yokels who ple began to select birds and cross stood ready to fall in love with Ethel, breed them, and in time the humanse but I drove them away. There were length of twelve feet was attained, two or three counter jumpers in town. The tail feathers grow at the rate of from four to seven inches a point and they fled before me. In a week I had

the field all to myself. Please understand me fully when I say that it was purely platonic and paternal on my part. Having found a superlor barmaid in that little out of the way village, I felt it my bounden duty to encourage her to better things, I smiled at her across the bar as I left. the inn to work havoe among the fishes. I broadened the smile when I returned. We strolled together in the twilight; we sat together in the starlight. Some folks might have called it a case of love, but we did not.

I had been at the Oak and Ivy two weeks when one night, being unable freezing it was even necessary to walk to sleep, I arose, dressed and left the inn for a stroll. Just why I was unable to sleep I could not say, but I and sure that love had nothing to do with it. I had probably overfished during the day. I was leading against a shade tree on the commons and wondering why this superior barm dd had not married a lord or duke long before when a young man passed meand disappeared in the botel grounds. He was short and shin and had a bandle under his arm, and as the hour gers. was past midnight I had a momentary curiosity. The next day I learned that the shop of the village jeweler had been looted the previous night, but the news did not interest me-

Three nights later I was again a feel with insomnla, I think the words of the landlord had something to do with last time in that act, the villain rolled It. He threw out a pretty strong lant that he had employed this superior but with a tragic stride .- Judge,

that my attentions to her had caused a great falling off in receipts. I should have argued the case with blue giving him to understand my paternal interest, but as he was not remarkably intelligent I passed him over a sovereign to make good his losses and said nothing. It was 2 o clock in the monard when I sat at an open w. You taken to my pipe, and I had not been rammed ing for more than a quarter of an lour when the young man I had seen three nights before come tipocong along the street under my window and made for the rear entrance of the hotel. My cariosity was considerably aroused, but there was no way of satisfying it. The next day I learned that a residence had been robbed of quite a large sum in cash and jewelry by a perch clinder. Officers were scurrying around affier a clew, but the matter was of Lo

moment to me.

• maid to attract custom to his ber and

The next evening, as I walked with the superior barmaid in the twilight having supped the landlord another sovereign to cover prospective loss, I tried to make my position plain to her. and I quite succeeded. Indeed it real ly surprised me to see how promptly she grasped the idea of my paternal position. She was willing to take all my good advice to heart and act on it. C. E. and she had not permitted herself to build any castles because of my marked attentions. If I remember aright, I was somewhat disappointed and cha- Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, Fig.2 grined, but a man who will not swallow his own philosophy has no busi ness to complain.

Four days more passed. I continned to be paternal and the barmaid continued to be sensible. Then I went out one night to spear fish by torchfishing by toreldight than to sit with Ethel in the starlight after the bar had been closed. I did not return until aft er midnight, and once in bed I slept until 8 o'clock the next morning. I might have slept an hour longer had not a constable aroused me and placed me under arrest. A dapper young man had been seized as he was making o't with plunder and after escaping from the officer had been trailed to the Oak and Ivy. While the bailled constables were arousing the landlord and tumbling over each other the fugitive had somehow got clear of the house, but had left surprising clews behind. The barmaid, the superior barmaid, was missing, and her female garments, or at least most of them, had been left to hind, together with articles of apparel never worn save by the male sex. In fact, after several hours of study and investigation the constables had decided that "Ethel" was a young man in disguise. If not, she had assumed a full suit of male attire at night as sho wtole forth to plunder. In her haste enough of that plunder had been left behind to convict her.

Was it not perfectly natural that my paternal and platonic attitude toward the girl, or boy, should cause me to be suspected of being her pal? Of course it was, and I was in fail for ten days and in the clutches of the law for a month before I cleared myself of the imputation. Even then there were poople who darkly hinted that I had bribed the judge and bought up the jury and that I ought to have received a five years' dose at the very least. As to the ow came because as soon as I roog | superior barmaid, was she a male or female? Do not ask me. I pressed her lins. Reld her hand and stroked her in love with a barmaid, either common evening, all in a paternal way, and or superior, was absurd, but the ideal when I reflect that she might have of showing my appreciation of her been a young man instead the situation mental and physical graces resolved is not to my liking. When I was at last through with the case, I voted myself a fool, and perhaps it is best

Long Tailed Fowls,

There is a special breed of fowl in compliments, it was her duty to be an ordinary fowl. As a result the peo-

who were full of compliments, but from four to seven inches a month and continue at this rate for two years. After that period they increase very slightly, although there is really an increase in length so long as the bird lives, which is usually eight or ten years. The hens sit on a flat perch all day and are not allowed to move about. Once in two days they are taken for a Once in two days they are taken for a walk for half an hour, attended by a man who holds up the tail so that the feather shall not be soiled or injured. The tail feathers are occasionally washed, the bird being placed on the roof of a but that the feathers may dry. The hens lay about thirty eggs during the summer and autumn, which are hatched by other birds.

Folled Again.

"So!" hissed the villain. The heroine faced him grandly. The calcium light sputtered delightedly over the scene, causing her jewels to glitter like the eye of a press agent.

"So!" growled the villain. Here the heroine kicked her train around in front of her, and the hand painted flowers on the back breadth came into full view. Bravely she clutched the will in her lily white fin-

"So!" hoarsely multered the villain. With the air of a queen the herolne turned upon him. "Why do you say 'So," so often?" she

asked. "Do you think you can cow Realizing that he was baffled for the

another eigerette and left the stage

SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES. WHEN AND WHERF THEY MEET. A Guide for Visitors and

PORTSMOUTH'S

HAR CASTLE, YO. L. N. G. R.

Members.

Meets at Hall, Pelrce Block, High &. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers-A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charlesen, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hempshire, High Priest; Prank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herald; Samu-l E. Cardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C.

POLITSMOETH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M and Third Thursday of each Monac. Officers-C. W. Hanscom, Council-; John Hooper, Vice Councilor: Wil-

liam P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor: Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor: Frank Pike. Recording Secretary: light. The landlord had become se Frank Langley, Financial Secretary 1 rapacious that it was cheaper to go Joseph W Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector: Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE

REVERE

HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEAD. ING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVAT-ED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

L. Yorke& Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

India Pale Ale Nourishing Stout Are specially brewed and bottled by THE

FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, M. H.

Ask you Dealer or them. BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonio on the Market.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC, DECEMBER 2.

Sensore or particular and a sea of United Sensore or particular and the sensore of United Sensore of U

First quartie, I'm with the Min, morning, W. Fu'' Moon, four 12 and a four commencer. Far Moon for He alth with cereming B Last Quester, then also done evening W. New Moot, Dec. Sch. 3. John, evening W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington of a 1-Papaget for Note that the Fig. 7 contains the large of the state of the state of the Note Web-Walls on Cast.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 0, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone

TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1902.



CITY BRIEFS.

Fox hunters are out.

Good rabble weather.

No joine court today.

Mascagni tomorrow night. The year is on the last lap.

If December only would tay in this moch.

theres

There are still many delinquent tax-

And what is so rare as a day in

December? The Christmas tree harvest is now in progress.

Lical cranks have already begun to

talk ba. el.all. The stason for shooting moose is all

over in Maine. Souday school attendance will be

large this month. The Smah-Bracy wedding occurs tomorrow, Wednesday.

The city councils will meet again on Thursday evening.

The Harall gives the murage in 1ult today.

pro, 'e with Mascagni.

The morning was inerally May in the arms of December.

The month's mosting of the Warner

this will be a lift topicle

The rate of reas for Joshua Simpkins began this morning

Motr, 34 Congress street.

The was report all promergence i'll

show in the margonite mane.

Exercise sono esse malto a delegation to the Harmani concert.

The sine all remaining of winter r still mere than two weeks off.

So nety aconderane not as active as they usually are at this season of the

The Medianics The association will barquet at the Rockingham next Fire! day Limit. Tee work of laying store at the

dry dich a St soon be sestended tor;

The It has commer was of unusury Rush to a an Everypody of thank ! ful there in

Dartment, will be and ger loothall i games with Pennaytvania and Colume is st, which was pulled up off the.

Work of the peak home of the Posten sub Arbeite con at har randy b. b.g.

William Welmer'll is healty in move his temby to his whate he walls almost all there was no in-indice. It million.

orally to Rate di non e. When peaks to Pattementa to was

ne's the linecarns mu and perform and " Perce! Dimeral

Women love a char, haling complexion. Pure bond make, it Butwith Blood with a males pure blood Not S. it and the of the Dareng to the tool pane and in 4 of Hilly Classer, a situate oppor

Mr. Hale's adult dancing class will ing. Special attention paid to begin

yate by Moor Stoway Pin Symp Leaps need and women to a happy, vo rong oid age

Bong para to service a you've a bottle of Dr. Thoma, ' Deactra, Od. in the man of he are relating each. of buth, out, spraine, accident, of

If you cannot the rending of adverto ement in the one vivery day it will, even if unconscious and another the reader that your stock is continuou to changing sconstantly being renewed and that your by ices is too wide awake and progressive to allow end Exchange Block,

tash, and, indesirable and shopworn lates to be acted in stock -Printer a

Palsanner treatmen on the Belson. Many word of their wint a war du-

и Мен из The price of adults' tickets to the Chapin entertainment is 25 cents; "

FIREMAN RESIGNS.

LLa. L

Popular Member Of Kearsarge Engine Company Announces His Re-

At the regular monthly meeting 61 Monday evening, Hoseman Herbert E. as horozable discharge from the company. In the resignation of Mr. Philhick, Kearsarge Engine company ic- - one of its most popular and nergetic members, he having been onnected with the organization for many years. He is a fearless fireman and his resignation was the cause of much regret, both to the members of ! the company and the board of engingnation necessary. Charles H Col-The month of the holly and the mis- resignation. Mr. Colson is an expersion and the life in the life of the collection of the holly and the mis-

enced fir man, having been a substitution, that one feels the cold here title in the Kearsarge company for a '11 times abrust as much as at home. long time. He is thoroughly acquain- 1. 15 v. or penetrating, and feels someongratulations upon his election.

FOOTBALL GAME.

The High school and Bliss college corball teams will line up for a highly effort temerrow afternoon at cthing with excit ment. This is the i arst time the rival forces have danged to meet, and it is proposed to March. nake it an armual event.

It would be difficult to predict the result of the game. The High school cam has done some good work, and There are close to one hundred may be relied on to make a good | howing. The Bliss college team has ome good player, but has not been rganized long enough to know its

It is emecrely Loped that every optionan with a drop or sportsman's blook in his year- will do everything m has power to help keep the crowd Have your shoes repaired by Juen | mel from the field and give the op pache teams a tair chance to show

CLOTHES LINE THIEVES AT WORK.

The price an extremely anxious og track of the party or partie the Lave heen stripping clothes linea the Central part of the city, of late One hight last work a Middle stre-t coment suffered the loss of many aricles of wearing apparel, and last jecomic the back yard of a well movem by ress man residing in Is basion were was visited and quite a viduable for of stuff taken.

SOLD THE HULL.

The captain of the schooner Medcall one works ago in a water The Crowning of Christmas"

Tage. The vessel was owned by her about fifty voices is to assist in the

MR. RANDALL WRITES.

Interesting Letter From Former Portsmouth Man Now in California.

A little removed the week from or in A. Randa , et San Jose, Ca. . fisha Philorel sait. j. i.i. in the Provide coast, yet harva . the man anticontell Still he is to are on say at Hoye a low same the peril of result. As the date of his

le + cal cara lorely ero it has lingle the beganner with lot may most we aim and unity, at might a will be he ask in a veral of the New England body and there a neglect open at, and show as higher or Wear sing in north month in New Transporter carries to near in I to be that Cautionia is very portions tresh west or sometweet the Boston mark to all the disconding in the entered errord, and cannot in lary was compain with the ent or

> it I am yety glad that I cam shere. and have nover been in the least homewh, er any or the family, but I get a would want to think of living are. The majority of the people ar-Unwolle, Panans Postuguese, and Spaniards, and walking on the streas Kearsarge S. F. E. Co. No. 3, held on ban a set of reache as you will anse where in the world. Chinese and Philbrick resigned and was granted Japanese are very numerous * * *1 walled down through Market stret here last Sunday evening and saw all the saloons and rum shops wide open, with women behind the bar in some of them, music coming through the our doors, and large signs reading "furkey raille tonight," while on the

> larkeys ers. His duties as motorman on the that nature, are non wide open, and I 'ocal electric railway made his restited you that it is a pretty wicked 1. During up children. The whole on was unanimously elected to all the first I am tile, is just the same, the vacancy caused by Mr. Philbrick's the same of decaying person it is simpit, a G d fearing person it is simp-

adventes were large crates of live

ed with the duties which he will be 'ghat lie out a arching nor easters. called up to perform. He is very pop- i have fieled up ice twice so far, in mar with the "boys" and is torriving the morning, which had formed in ipuddles in the street in front of my house. On the other hand, there are many trees that have not yet dropped their leaves, and the grass, which has seen dead and burned up by the heat ever since we have been here, is now. conder the benefit of the recent rains. to c'clock sharp. Both schools are starting up bright and green, and intead of getting their hay as we do in uly, they gather it in February and

> "I spent two days in Colorado Springs, and had a chance to see the country through there, and, in my Limation. California cannot hold a andle to Colorado."

APPOINTED DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Portsmouth Man And Woman Honored By Grand Master Of Odd Fel-

Frank L. Way, grand master of re New Hampshire Odd Fellows, has ride public his appointments of district grand masters for the ensuing

harge of Portsmouth district, No. 5, beeted for the next. which includes the following lodges: Piscataqua, No. 6, Portsmouth; Saganore, No. 9, Excter: New Hampshire, No. 17, Portsmouth; Rockingham, No 22, Hampton; Osgood, No. 48, Portsmouth; Fraternity, No. 56, New-

helds; Twilight, No. 68, Newton. Mes. Lama F. Gurney of Fannic A. Gardner louige, No. 82 has been apintel datriet deputy for her own sage and for Union lodge, No. 3, comtriging the third Rebekah district of tae state.

CANTATA TO BE GIVEN.

of emphison and abandoned by the title of a cantata to be given by it of a, na sold the hind to Bertathe Universitist Subbath school at the efettern and gene to has home in a theoming holiday fide A thorns of

ARTHUR FLOUR,

America's Highest grade.

meet in Conservatory half this even Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.

"Not to the same the plant Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delic- England four of the company will

Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Saucas and Condiments.

Payne Walker,

Successors to CHARLES E. LAIGHTON & SON,

Opp. Post Office Laxative Bromo-Quin ne 624

Why not have young hair and look young? It's easily done with Ayer's Hair Vigor. Always restores color, stops falling. Lorent Man.

DERRY A DRY TOWN.

Sheriff Collis and County Solicitor Kelley Responsible for Drought.

(Special to the Herald) Derry Dec 1 - Derry is a dry town't in sunits sample, and it is strance, but so a cipears to be fact. that is it the eller of the powers that in is to be recognized and obeyed. County Sherm Marcus M. Collis of Portsmouth and County Solicitor John W. Kelley, also of Portsmouth, were here teday on official Lusiness and attended to the liquor situation in an emphatic manner. The sheriff took the matter into his own hands by the diection of the sollcitor, and went rround to all the places where it was suspected that liquor was being sold. in i gave unmistakable orders for every bar to be shut up, and for none

the general tople of conversation. It is believed the officials were called here to consult with the sebetmen and some other parties in ecgard to the liquot business, and that the order as issued was the result of the conterence.

This action will have more than orlinary interest from the fact of the miversal discussion of the temper ance question and the fact that the egislature will convene so soon, when he question will be discussed with a rick to changing the present laws if

ELECTS OFFICERS.

Alpha Council Royal Arcanum Holds Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of Alpha counil, No. 83, Royal Arcanum, was held on Monday evening at U. V. U. hall. The following officers were elected for

the ensuing year: Regent, Dr. F. S. Towle; Vice Regent, Harry B. Yeaton: Chaplain, Rev. C. Le V. Brine; Orator, Charles T. F. Smith; Secretary, Warrington T. Moulton; Treasurer, Fred E. Peckham; Collector, John H. Wells; Guide, Fred Stackpole;

Warden, Fred Tucker;

Sentry, Mr. Lotterell: Trustees, for three years, W. D. trace, for two years, John K. Bates, for one year, Howard O. Nelson.

At the conclusion of the business session, Cateror B. A. Reich served

The council is considering the advisability of securing new quarters and t great deal of work has been laid out for the winter. The membership is surely a poor excuse for an insult has increased two fold during the to say that it is not intended because Lamont 11.11on of this city has past year and a better showing is ex-

exitive Brown Quinine 67

Joseph Foye Dies From Injuries Received at the Navy Yard on Monday.

Joseph Foye, the granite cutter who at the havy yard Monday noon, was brought to the Cottage hospital in this city, later in the day, where he died. According to several companions who were with the unfortenate man at the time of the accident. Foye jumped from one granite step to anther, lose his balance, and fell headong down the entire flight to the basin of the dock below. The distance over thirty rect.

Two brothers et Fege, who live in Caincy, Mass, came here this morning and took the holy back to Quincy with them on the eleven o'clock train. A delegation of about sevenly-five members of the Granite Cutter's union, of which Foye was a member, escotted the body to the depet, where they brief up and stood with bared heads as the coffin was placed aboard

COMING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Mascagni and his company will ome to Portsmouth on Weinesday com Springfield, Mass The New be a short one and will include only the cities of Springheld, Fall River, Lawrence, Portemouth and Portland,

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL.

The twenty eventh annual hall of Kearsarge S F E company, No 3, will be held at Freeman's hall on the vening of Wednesday, Dec. 31, Joy. and Philtrick's orchestin will play for the occasion giving a concert from right e'clock until nu,

WILL NEW HAMPSHIRE WASH HER FACE?

(Editorial from the Detember number) pected by the contractors. of "The Guidon" magazine, the official Cathelic organ of the Diocess lany, editor, Cath. dial Residence :

The Constitutional convention which meets Detember 2 will have several important questions to decide. One of these is of particular interest to Catholics. That pare of the constitution of the state which contains the Bill of Rights has a clause which dis criminates against our religion and refuses us equality before the law. After a preamble on morality and plety being festered by evangelical principles, the law goes on to say that the Legislature may authorize the several town; parishes, bodies corporate to allow anything to be sold contrary or religious nocleties within this state to the law. The ci ler was quite a surto mal, adequate provision, at their orize to the people here, and is now own empense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality." This is the last vestige of a series of un-American and narrowminded provisions that found place in our statute books and sullied the fair face of our commenwealth.

> The convention of 1876 proposed thirteen amendments to the constitu tion. All but two of these were adopted. These were the two striking out the word "Protestant" from the Bill of Rights, and the prohibiting the re-

moval of officers for political reason This question of making Article VI non-sectarian was again proposed to the voters of the state in 1889. This time 27,737 voted to remove the offensive adjective, and 20,046 voted to re tain it; failing to receive the two thirds necessary for its rejection, the law still stands. One might look for twenty men in a state of this size who would refuse one third of her citizens equality before the law, but ore would hardly expect to find 20,000 such. Yet this is the case, and the power to "authorize the appointment and maintenance of Prostestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, stands as it was adopted in 1792 from an old statute of the laws of Queen

We have no doubt that all fairninded men in New Hampshire are ashamed of such a blot on our state's history, and can only apologize for it by attributing it to the narrow intolerant spirit of the times. It remains to be seen whether our descendants in the years to come will have to offer the same excuse for the convention of 1902, should its members allow the law to remain untouched.

Only one excuse is left. It will be said that the law is inoperative. It the consequences it implies cannot be carried out. Practically it makes no difference to Catholics whether this absurd provision of the law remains apon our statute books or not. Personally we will not raise a finger to have it removed. We need no justification, nor have we to prove that we are as good American citizens as any within our borders. Let those who have sullied the face of our state with fell into the basin of the new dry dock this law, look to it. Let them remove the stain. It is no contention of ours We only watch to see if now, at last, New Hampshire will wash her face.

PERSONALS.

W. H. Kilburn is in Boston today. Mrs. J True Davis is quite ill with

symptoms of typhoid fever. Charles Berry, clerk at Hoyt and Dow's, is enjoying his annual vaca-

dreet has been visiting in Dover, for Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Fosburg of Curt street, leave for Europe next

Mis. John G. Yarwood of Columbia

Saturday, for an extended four. James Jarvis, engineer in the steam engineering department at the navy yard, is enjoying a ten days leave of

District Deputy Lamont Hilton goes to Manchester this evening to attend the meeting of the grand officers of New Hampshire Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Mable Locmis Todd, the able speaker, gives an address on "The Astronomy of Today" before the Graffort club on Wednesday after-Andow Locke and wife of Rys

were the guests of Mrs. Locke's father, Mr. Samuel Haley, on Hancock street, out Sunday. Mr. Locke is a blacksucth and reports business as very good in that village. Foster's Demo-

Tickets reserved for should be called for at once. NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Crack in Floor And Wall Of Dry Dock Of Little Consequence.

The slight crack which has been liscovered in the floor and wall of the new dry dock furnishes to cause for alarm. Such cracks at a unavoi lable in work of this kind and the appearame of the small creve, which has ranged so mach discussion was ex-

The Herald is able to give the public definite assurance that the of Manchester, N. H., Rev. J. B. De dock has suffered no injury worth mentioning and that there is no danger that the work will be delayed.

AMONG THE FIREMEN.

Now that cold weather has set in, the engine houses are quite lively ev-At the next regular meeting of the department the quarterly payment

will be received. The annual concert and ball of Kearsarge S. F. E. Co., No. 3, cicurs on the evening of Dec. 31.

The regular monthly meetings of the several fire companies were held on Monday evening at their respective engine houses.

The department received much praise for its prompt and energetic work at the Summer street fire on Thanksgiving day.

The fire alarm gong went on a toot" Sunday evening and as Portsmouth firemen take no chances, the response at the engine houses was

Kearsarge S. F. E. Co., No. 3, received its usual invitation to the annual concert and ball of Richard Vines S. F. E. Co., which occurred on Thanksgiving eve.

The hand engine, True W. Priest, will be put in first class shape this winter by Herman Windrich, and the 'Vets' expect to give a good account of themselves next summer.

The common hair brush will foul with water, oil and dirt. and thus foul the best scalp on any head.

The "KEEPCLEAN" HAIR Brush is sanitary. Pure aluminum face, pure bristles. May be cleaned in a moment.

See that curve on the Pro-PHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH? Fits curve of your teeth. And those points? Fit between your teeth.

The brushes for clean people of both sexes. Each is sold in a box.

MASCAGNI

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

Music Hall Dec. 3d.

ORDER YOUR TICKETS NOW.

FOR SALE-Carriage, Johnson and Horse Showler Business 2 Showing Rusiness. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 50 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenlest, bock of Post Office.

NSURANCE — Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Psicy & George 108,11

R CERIES-You can buy greece es, as kinds of meats, previsions and vegeta bles at W. H finishes as chean as at any piner more sont and test and but mess in dum a at No. 1 Webster Cou t.

Mascagni (GOD reliable conts see that girls and gen the Employment Office, 9 t-2 High street nov25,hIw. 38 MARKET ST

E E AND DEED

- T.A --

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

A DOUBLE HOUSE JUST OFF MILLER AVENUE.

All imprevements, 7 rooms on a side, rents for \$48 a month.

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Real Estate and Insurance, 3 Market Street.

Your Summer Suit

WELL MADE. STYLISE

PERFECTFIT.

The largest as-ortment of UP-TO DATK SAMPLES to be shown in the city Cleansing, Turning Ana Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY, Bridge Street.

Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H Hall and have it re-uphol stered? It will cost but little. Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushicus

And Coverings.

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